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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Holding Companies Are Hit

Britain Sees New Lloyd George

Cuba's 10 Needs Are Outlined

Japan Is Warned To Be Heroic

Uruguay Revolts at Dictation

Hungary Accuses Nine Widows

WASHINGTON gets an inkling of how the Roosevelt Administration may deal with utilities holding companies through the Federal Trade Commission's final report. The document outlines drastic methods of curbing or abolishing, including taxation, direct inhibitions, licensing and supervision. Huge companies in the electric power and gas industries are charged with "fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, dishonesty and breach of trust." Abuses consist of "milking" operating companies and maintaining needless financial structures which menace the investor. Investigations and reports will continue until February—Then Congress will be asked to give the President the legislative weapons he decides he requires.

¶ Britain's Parliament meets to consider the Government's India bill, farming and marketing, slum clearance, unemployment and relief. A stir is created by word from Geneva that the great powers agree that the Disarmament Conference shall resume with the American suggestions for munitions regulation on Feb. 14. Looming suddenly large before Parliament is David Lloyd George, who voices the nation's chief discontent. London papers urge that he be taken into the Cabinet—The wartime Prime Minister seems destined to initiate more British history.

¶ Cuba needs far-reaching social and economic reconstruction, declares the Commission on Cuban Affairs. The Foreign Policy Association makes public the exhaustive report with its 10 outstanding recommendations. Agricultural reform and diversification of crops are urged. The farming "new deal" should begin with acquisition of land for colonization by the Cuban Government, soil analysis, research, education of growers and a marketing system. Sugar planters should be forced to set aside land for food crops for workers—And the United States is asked to help, but to be truly a non-interfering neighbor.

¶ Japan, with its people aroused by Japanese military activity on the Chahar-Jehol border, hears more about the prospective naval race. Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of the Navy, declares in the Diet that competitive naval building, precipitated by Japan's renouncing of the Washington Naval Treaty, is unlikely but not impossible. Japan must be prepared for such a race if it comes, he warns—"We must see it through even if we are reduced to eating rice gruel."

¶ American sports records go tumbling in midwinter. Canton, S. D., sees Roy Mikkelson of Auburn, Calif., win the national ski championship with 224.10 points. Oconowomoc, Wis., sees Marvin Swanson of Minneapolis and Miss Kit Klein win the speed skating championships. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., sees Alfred Reid Jr., of Lake Placid, aged 15, win the junior half-mile skating championship, clipping off 4½ seconds. Miami, Fla., sees Ralph Flanagan swim 300 yards in the new time of 3m. 11 1/5s. and Miss Katherine Rawls swim a 220-yard breaststroke in 3m. 16 2/5s —In snow or the sub-tropics, Young America's athletic spirit knows no winter languishing.

¶ The United States weighs the fruits of the New Deal to date. The Monitor's series, "The New Deal and the Average Man," is an illuminating investigation into the evidence. The Administration has undertaken to raise wages; shorten hours, improve conditions. Labor has made spectacular gains. Yet Labor is not at peace. It is making a tremendous fight for collective bargaining. It sees many workers still in lack—This series is new light on these amazing times.

¶ Uruguay sees President Gabriel Terra call out the army to suppress a revolution. More than 50 members of the Batllist and Nationalist Independent parties are arrested. Army airmen are sent to bomb a band of 200 assembled in Cerra Largo Province. President Terra abolished the executive council in 1933 and is serving a new term voted him by a constitutional assembly he appointed—South America's smallest republic attempts to rise and overthrow a dictator.

¶ Hungary witnesses unprecedented scenes when nine women are placed on trial at Debreczen for poisoning their husbands and relatives to obtain their property. A steel-helmeted soldier stands behind each defendant, judge and spectators laugh in derision when a decrepit woman accused of having directed the other women asserts her innocence. "Why should I do such a thing," she pleads, "when widowhood brings no happiness?" Only one thing seems as strange as the mesmerism that could account for such a wholesale crime—The behavior of the mesmerized audience at the trial.

English Villagers Run Own Movie Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Denholme, Eng.

FINDING it too expensive to visit the movies at the nearest towns, a number of the villagers here have installed their own cinema and work it themselves.

In this way films are shown once nightly on three nights a week, when prices range from 3d. to 9d. On two days in the week old-age pensioners are admitted free.

Elected annually, a committee is responsible for the working of the cinema, which is almost entirely staffed by voluntary helpers. The posters announcing the films are painted by a schoolmaster, and voluntary attendants look after the box office and show patrons to their seats.

Amended License For Milk Sales In Boston Area Urged

AAA Officials Open Hearing at Burlington, Before Large Gathering

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 28 (AP)—Extensive revision of the federal milk license for the Greater Boston sales area was urged today at the opening session of a two-day public hearing conducted by Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials from Washington.

Producers, distributors and retail store representatives from all parts of New England were on hand to submit evidence upon various points of the proposed amended license. J. G. Clifford, of Washington, presided.

Vermont producers, who collectively furnish more than half of the milk sold in the Boston market, were expected to demand an amendment which would raise the price paid to producers from 7 to 7½ cents a quart, F. O. B. Boston. Increased production costs and an advance in grain prices were major reasons cited by advocates of the increase.

Major points contained in the draft of the amended license, submitted at the hearing, would materially strengthen the license and clarify certain confusing points in the present license.

Representatives of co-operative organizations and producers from New Hampshire, Maine and New York also were expected to testify in the hearing here. Massachusetts distributors were represented here, but it was expected that Bay State producers would appear at the hearings in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday following adjournment here Tuesday night.

Court Attack Put First In Massachusetts

Place Major Portion of Legislators on Record Before Vote Taken

Support Disorganized

Enterprising opponents of the World Court have succeeded in running ahead of the Massachusetts Legislature by putting a major portion of that body on record against the Court before a single official vote could be taken on the issue.

Senator David I. Walsh has already stated his intention of voting against the Court on the basis of a telegram received from 29 of the 40 Massachusetts state senators expressing opposition to the Court. Other members of the Massachusetts delegation will accept this expression of opinion as a mandate of the Massachusetts Legislature, it is unofficially reported today.

Supporters Act

A zero-hour effort to offset early gains by the anti-Court forces in Massachusetts was launched today by Court advocates. Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard University, telephoned Massachusetts friends of the Court from Washington and warned them that the situation was critical. He urged the dispatching of 500 telegrams to Senator Walsh from Court advocates. These messages must reach the Senator by tomorrow morning, it was specified.

Thus the advocates of the Court launched a tardy drive to salvage an important vote in the United States Senate.

Unofficial Canvass

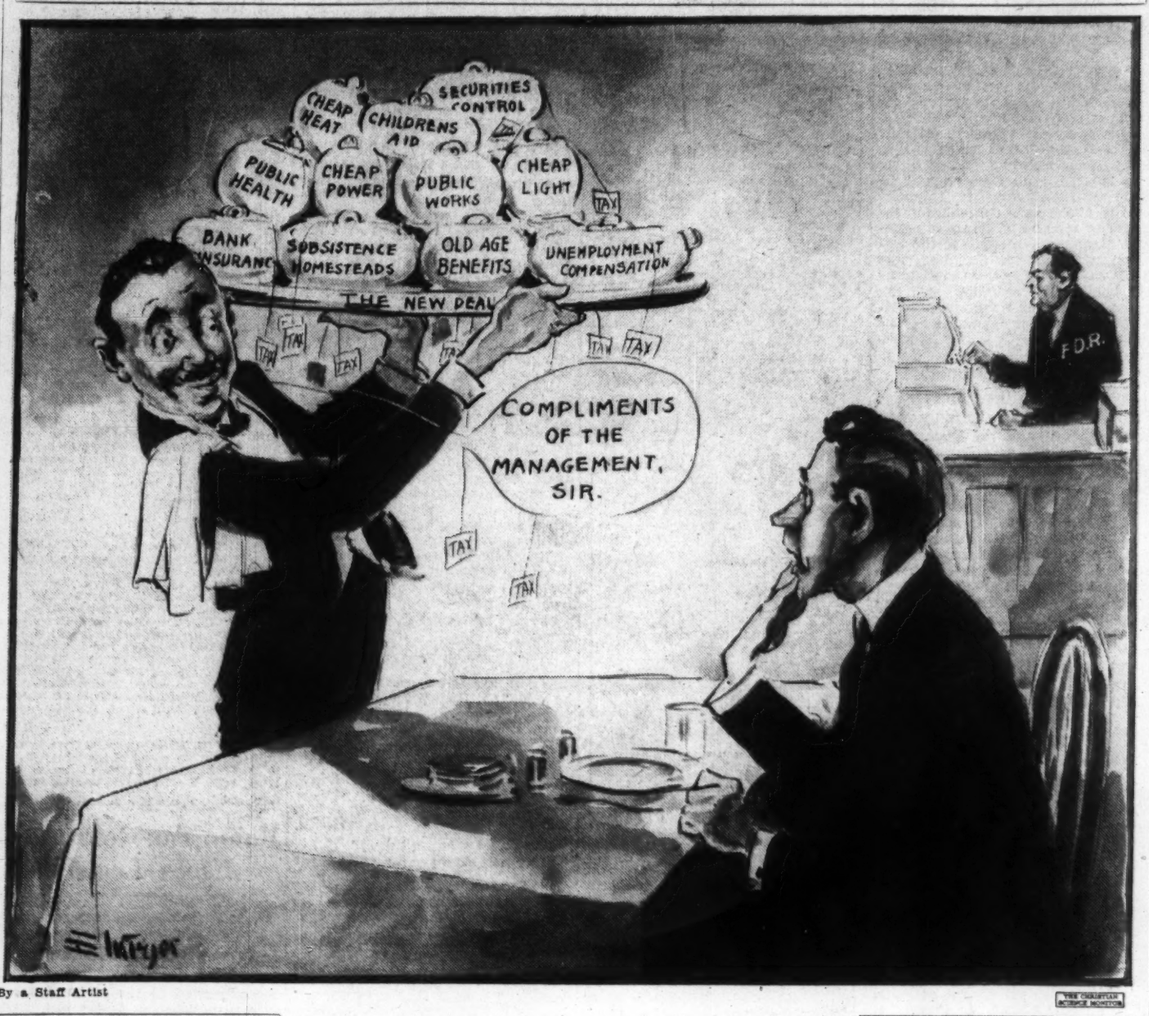
A majority of the members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today signed a petition calling upon United States Senators Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge "to oppose unalterably the entrance of the United States into the World Court." The petition is being telegraphed to members of the Massachusetts delegation today. Representative Thomas Dorgan of Boston circulated the petition.

The recording of the Massachusetts Legislature on this issue was inspired in some part, according to the best obtainable information, by an unofficial canvass of both state branches by a newspaper chain bitterly hostile to the Court.

Yet despite the fact that unofficial agencies have been able to obtain and deliver what has been called the mandate of the Massachusetts Legislature, no official leg-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

But the Proof of the Pudding—?



By a Staff Artist

Troops Seize Sheriff's Office In Louisiana

Deputy Charged by Long With Being Member of Alleged Conspiracy

Opposition Silent

Storm Center Shifts Toward Feliciana Parishes, With Renewed Rumblings

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 28 (AP)—State National Guardsmen today took charge of the East Baton Rouge sheriff's office.

A militia lieutenant and a corporal visited the office of Sheriff Robert L. Pettit, whom Senator Huey P. Long has sought to deprive by legislative act and Supreme Court writ of the right to name his own deputies, unless with the Senator's approval, and assumed physical possession of it after a conference with the sheriff.

The Guardsmen went to the courthouse, and found the door of the sheriff's office locked.

Ammunition Examined

Mr. Pettit appeared, and after a parley in which the guard lieutenant said he wished to inspect the office arms and ammunition, the sheriff turned over everything including the office safe for the inspection.

Guns and ammunition were examined, and the liteutenant left, leaving the corporal in charge.

Although the militiamen took physical possession of the sheriff's department, Mr. Pettit was told by the soldiers that he could conduct the office routine as usual. The Guardsmen, however, demanded complete records and names of everyone he might arrest, place in jail or release from jail.

Named in Alleged Plot

The East Baton Rouge sheriff's office was named by Senator Long Saturday in the Senator's "court inquiry" in what he said was a plot to "murder" him.

Mr. Long tried to show by testimony of Sidney Songy, former prohibition informer, that Fred C. Parker, who has been one of Mr. Pettit's deputies, was a member of the "murder conspiracy" he said was hatched against him.

The Senator had an act passed at the December special session prohibiting Mr. Pettit from naming any deputies without state approval.

It was stated that a provost-marshal's office of military police headquarters would be maintained by the militia in the sheriff's department.

Storm Center Shifts

The storm center of the tense hostility between Senator Long's armed forces and shotgun-bearing citizens enraged at the Senator's dictatorship veered northward today toward the Feliciana parishes where tight-lipped anti-Long countrymen closely guarded their plans.

While reinforced troops of National Guardsmen maintained strict martial law in the city of Baton Rogue, throwing a military ring of steel around the capital's state buildings, rumblings of resentment reverberated in the parishes of West Feliciana and East Feliciana, hotbeds of anti-Long sentiment.

Waiting Policy

Fred C. Wilcox, West Feliciana's sheriff named by Senator Long in connection with what the dominating leader of Louisiana's Government said was a plot to "murder" him, predicted immediately extension of martial law to his parish and said no one could tell what might happen.

In the two Felicianas, public officials ranked as anti-Long leaders were difficult to locate, and private citizens in the towns of St. Francisville and Clinton, the parish seats respectively of West and East Feliciana, kept grim silence about the situation.

In St. Francisville, Mr. Wilcox after his prophecy of immediate martial law, entered an automobile and sped away, followed by another machine occupied by several men of solemn expression.

Reticent on Plans

In Clinton, where the town's lights went out and scores of armed men, members of the local "home guard" formed in opposition to Long's state control, paced the streets after martial law was proclaimed in Baton Rouge, citizens had nothing to say, except to give the formal reply of "I don't know" to all questions.

Meanwhile, the militia and state police, with Senator Long back in Washington, far from the strife scene where he claimed his life was threatened, rested on their arms and waited for anti-Long citizens to make the next move.

Work Relief Bill Wins Skirmish In Senate Campaign

Closed Hearings Ordered—Demands Grow for More Security Benefits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — Two separate White House attempts to do what no other American President has ever done before—get a huge lump-sum relief payment, and write revolutionary social security proposals into legislation—began a critical week here today. Developments were prompt.

Anti-Roosevelt forces in the Senate lost the first battle of their fight to place limitations on the $4,880,000,000 relief bill, when the Democratic-controlled Senate Appropriations Committee voted to proceed with the measure in closed hearings. Despite all opposition, this bill passed the House last week with an overwhelming vote. With this preliminary victory in the Senate, little real doubt remains that it will ultimately gain a victory in the upper chamber.

Meanwhile, William Green, head of the A. F. of L., began the drive to have the President's social security program "liberalized" by greater benefits to unemployed and aged.

Another Cry of "Not Enough"

In the parallel House hearings, Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, today declared she believed the $10,000,000 carried for public health work insufficient. Continuing testimony of this character and general sentiment in Congress, confirms the view that in this phase of his new-deal program, Mr. Roosevelt faces the problem not of getting his proposals enacted, but of holding back the spenders.

Mr. Green proposed a pay roll tax of 5 per cent for the unemployment benefits, instead of the Administration's 3 per cent, with consequent payments of $25 a week instead of the proposed $15 a week.

He urged also, that old-age pen-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 8)

Who Gains by New Deal?

Is It the Average Worker, and Who Is This Average Worker?—Hours Are Shorter and Pay Higher but Jobs Are What Labor Wants

Radical changes in long-accepted practices in business, government and society in the United States are taking place rapidly. To get a picture of some effects already felt and others to come, the Monitor presents the first of six studies of "The New Deal and the Average Man."

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—What has the New Deal done for the average worker?

Well, who is the average worker?

Maybe John Novak, he of the brawny forearms, is the average worker; or possibly Myrtie Spindler, chewing gum as she tends looms in a South Carolina mill village; or perhaps even J. Henry Spicer, smiling blandly as he tells housewives that Puggly-Wuggly butter is possibly a little nicer than the standard brand. It is hard to say who is the average worker.

Novak is a shock-headed miner who digs coal about a mile underground somewhere in Pennsylvania. Back in May, 1933, he was earning 45 cents an hour—which the bureau of labor statistics says was the average at that time in the soft-coal fields. Today he earns 71 cents an hour; at least he does when he works. He gets this increase because of the code. There is a shorter hour provision, too. But what Novak wants is not higher pay or shorter hours, but more work. The New Deal hasn't given him much of that.

More Pay But Fewer Jobs

Maybe Myrtie Spindler is the average worker. She tends clattering looms all day before going back to her mill-town house, built of matchwood and perched on stilts on a red clay slope. Records show that she formerly found $6.50 in her weekly pay envelope—her pay envelope after she had worked a 65-hour week! There is a code now. Child labor is abolished and the 40-hour textile week is standard all over the United States. Only 40 hours! When Myrtie can get a job she earns $12 a week. It would be fine, thinks Myrtie, if there were only more jobs!

And now consider J. Henry Spicer, standing benignly behind the counter in a red-fronted chain store. He can look genteel even in a soiled apron. He used to work from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. week days and from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturdays; and he cleaned up afterward, too. How tired he was, Saturday nights! J. Henry is a conservative; but a social system did seem odd, even to him, that kept him working 70 hours a week while the poor waifs who begged bread from the shop couldn't get even an hour's work.

Pay Automatically Rises

The code has come and J. Henry now works 48 hours a week—at the same pay. He is lucky. If only there were more jobs to go round he might even hope to get a "raise"!

These instances give a partial clue to the story. The New Deal has brought some spectacular gains to labor, but labor is nowhere near satisfied. The Administration has tried to raise wages, shorten hours, improve working conditions, protect the right to collective bargaining—and make jobs. But it is only that last in which the average worker is now primarily interested.

Two A. F. of L. estimates of unemployment follow:

Number of idle, March '33	13,689,000
Number of idle, Nov. '34	11,459,000
Back at work	2,230,000

The goal of making jobs seems gradually approaching, but far less rapidly than either the average worker or Mr. Roosevelt hoped, when the radical new-deal experiments began.

Let us look again at the identity of this average worker.

Hard to Put a Finger On

Judging by statistics, he comes pretty close to being the same mythical creature as the average American. In 1929, the Brookings Institution reckons 27,500,000 families had an average $2800 yearly income; with the median family—the one in

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Parliament Opens With Lloyd George As Looming Power

Drastic Measures to Stop Overcrowding Coming Before Session

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 28—Mr. David Lloyd George's comeback into the political arena directed all eyes at the reassembling of Parliament today to the unobtrusive opposition bench below the gangway frequented by this much canvassed elder statesman.

Not only has Mr. Lloyd George successfully turned the limelight upon himself as the potential British Roosevelt for a New Deal at home but he has blown into fame the long smoldering embers for a more virile policy abroad.

Thus attention has been attracted by his declaration at Birmingham that Great Britain and the United States can no longer safely procrastinate in the Far East and that China cannot be allowed to be "eaten at gulps a thousand square miles at a meal."

Perhaps Not Yet

The London Observer says that Mr. Lloyd George ought to be "one of the three principal members of a re-organized national cabinet."

The more generally accepted view is that while Mr. Lloyd George's personal differences with Premier Ramsay MacDonald and other prominent members of the present Cabinet preclude such a consummation just yet, it is nevertheless a possible contingency in governmental reconstruction that is expected to take place before the now rapidly approaching general election.

Government speakers thus have been vying with the opposition in finding laudatory if noncommittal expressions showing appreciation of Mr. Lloyd George's efforts for the national welfare.

No Permanent Guests

Meanwhile, with the reopening of Parliament one question concerning that old stronghold, "the Englishman's castle," is awaiting final determination. The Englishman's house—in the case of its being overcrowded—ceases to be his castle, under a far-reaching government bill now before the British Parliament.

The sweeping away of slums is the official object of thus curtailing the application of the famous legal maxim of the late Sir Edward Coke.

A man living in his own house, under conditions defined in this Bill, may not bring in anybody additional to reside there. The opening of his door and the welcoming in of his mother-in-law, for example, in these circumstances—if the visitor stays permanently—may even render him liable, in the words of the Bill, to "a fine not exceeding £5, and to a further fine not exceeding £2 in re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Farnum to Force Fin Com Hand

Mercury Goes Into Nose Dive

Curley Reopens Tax Payments

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Farnum to Press Case

Investigator George Farnum today warned the Boston Finance Commission, now Curley-controlled, that unless it makes public his final report on questioned financial deals of the city, every effort will be made to mobilize public opinion to compel that action.

"Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the commission has said that the report is of no consequence," Mr. Farnum declared. "That is a matter of opinion. Let us rest our case on the facts.

"Let the public be the judge."

Mr. Farnum was vigorously backed this morning by individual members of the Republican State Committee, who promised to do everything possible to arouse the public, "so that it will insist on bringing the Farnum report to light."

"Unfortunately the public has no leadership in this matter at present," Mr. Farnum declared. "But if the commission finally rejects the request to make the report public, the pressure of public opinion will find ways to make itself felt. The press also can help."

Mr. Farnum said that he had received many letters showing the indignation of citizens at the proposed suppression of his report.

According to Charles Nichols, official of the Republican State Committee, that committee will not act as a unit, but will act as individuals to make the report a public issue, if it is not published. Mr. Sullivan, he said, has tried to pass the question off by saying that Attorney Farnum is a paid investigator, and therefore cannot make statements of any importance.

"This is an issue of public concern," Mr. Nichols indicated. "It cannot be sidetracked by an attempt to silence Mr. Farnum, on such a flimsy pretext."

Subzero Hits Again

Commuting trains chugged into Boston's stations this morning many minutes late, the cars covered with a coating of frost. Vast clouds of steam swirled about the locomotives, steam made necessary by subzero weather that had kept firemen shoveling much harder than usual to keep up pressure and get the trains into town. Temperatures from 12 to 28 below were reported by commuters as they hastened aboard the trains.

Official temperatures were not quite so low, the lowest Massachusetts reading being 22 at North Adams. But Berlin and Woodsville, N. H., had an official temperature of 34 below.

This cold snap was just one more obstacle in the way of towns and cities trying to dig themselves out of the effects of last Wednesday's blizzard. Steady cold weather since the storm, climaxed by the new lows of this morning, froze piles of snow into hard banks that defied ordinary shoveling.

But the cold and the snow could not keep down the enthusiasm of winter sports followers. Skiiers decorated every golf club hill while Lewiston, Maine had a parade of 30 American and 42 Canadian snowshoe clubs last night marked by glaring floodlights, fireworks and fife and drum corps music.

During the day the temperature started to rise and hopes were high that tonight would find the red line in the thermometers well up above the zero mark, probably around 18 to 20. Even more snow was predicted but hope was held that it would be relatively light.

Tax Check-Up Planned

Massachusetts taxpayers today faced the possibility of having their income assessments for the last 10 years reopened and additional levies made. Under orders from Governor Curley, Henry F. Long, state commissioner of taxation and corporations, was today preparing a survey of all tax assessments since 1925.

The Governor based his move on the precedent created by the State of Wisconsin, which secured $16,000,000 in one year by the same strategy. He also cited the precedent of checking up on Massachusetts taxes, which netted the Commonwealth $500,000, several years ago.

Tax return forms are only retained for five years, he said. But the Federal Government has state records running back over the decade that the Governor wishes to have examined. Therefore, Mr. Long will appeal to the federal tax officials for the release of their records.

"I do not anticipate any such large sum as Wisconsin received," Mr. Curley said. "But any amount

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mexico's Secret Police Is Abolished As Step in New Immigration Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—As the first step toward reorganizing the immigration department into a unit of social service, Juan de D. Bojorquez, Minister of the Interior, has abolished the secret police of that ministry.

This corps of police, which has existed for many years, operated in plain clothes and dedicated its activities principally to spying on foreigners, who for some reason or other might be undesirable, who might be fugitives from justice; but principally who might not be in the country legally.

Minister Bojorquez, in suppressing the secret agent corps, declared those duties really correspond to the Department of Justice, which maintains a corps of special police.

The aim of his department, the Minister announced, is to transform the immigration division into a Direction of Population, to continue vigilance over the type of person desired for permanent residents, to study carefully the needs of repatriating Mexicans from foreign countries, and to guide the colonization of Mexico in accordance with the economic and social needs of the country.

In another decree of importance, Señor Bojorquez ordered the disarming of all immigration agents. "The mission of these agents is purely civil, and they are not exposed in their duty to any personal danger, hence there is no need of their bearing arms, which tend to disturb their real function—which is to assist the travelers in and out of Mexico."

Under the new Minister, another important measure has been effected. That is the co-ordination of all immigrative activities into the Ministry of the Interior. This was brought about by transference of the Department of Tourism, formerly a part of the Ministry of National Economy, to the Ministry of Interior.

This transfer has resulted in an intensification of Mexico's tourism campaign, which has now been extended to all consular offices, in addition to the numerous other agencies which have been encouraging travel to this country.

French Vote Down Roosevelt Policy Of More Spending

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP) — Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin Friday termed President Roosevelt's financial methods impossible for France, as he flatly rejected devaluation of the franc and inflation as cures for France's economic and financial ills.

He carried the Chamber of Deputies with him as he appealed for support of his economy policy, the legislators voting 450 to 122 in favor of his bill raising the limit on government bonds to 15,000,000 francs, approximately $990,000,000.

The measure, which launched M. Flandin's program of credit expansion, authorizes the discounting of short-term bonds at the Bank of France in order to carry the Treasury along during lean months.

Mr. Roosevelt's methods, the Premier said, "are impossible here, because results there are achieved through spending, while our problem is to reduce (expenditures)."

The Monitor Index

Monday, Jan. 28, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 4, 5, 8, 11
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Page 9

Features

Weather	2
Events Tonight	2
Radio Time-Table	2
The Home Forum	7
Unshadowed Conviction [With Yiddish Translation]	
The Children's Page	10
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Recall of State Troops Asked From Gov. Allen

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 (AP)—A request for removal of troops from Baton Rouge to "prevent bloodshed and strife" was dispatched to Gov. O. K. Allen yesterday by the executive board of the Louisiana League for Peace and Freedom.

The message follows:

"We beg you, in order to prevent bloodshed and strife, to withdraw the militia from Baton Rouge. We believe political differences can be solved by honest discussion at the council table, but can never be adjusted by force or bloody strife.

"We ask you to take this attitude in your high position, pacifying the warring factions that are scattering dissension and strife throughout our State."

Farnum to Force Fin Com Hand

Mercury Goes Into Nose Dive

Curley Reopens Tax Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

will be most helpful in reducing the state tax on the cities and towns."

Mr. Long agreed. "I have no doubt," he said, "that there is an opportunity here to get money for the State; even in our regular audit we get increased returns. The doctrine of averages shows that the more audits we have the more money we get."

Mr. Curley has repeatedly made it known that he favors compelling those who are able to pay income taxes to bear the brunt of the depression—rather than burdening the general public through a sales tax.

Relief Drive Goes On

With the Emergency Campaign today reaching $1,157,327, the various charities that are to receive the funds today informed the public that the money would be used to the fullest advantage.

A report was made public, made by experts in social organizations from other cities, showing that Boston's charitable groups are very efficiently run, and do not duplicate each other.

Moreover, the organizations need more money than usual, rather than less, the experts said. There is a serious shortage in Boston, relative to other large cities, of many social services. Salaries are lower here than elsewhere. Economy necessities have cut deeply into the services normally rendered.

The agencies were said to be well administered, without waste or extravagance.

Highway Plan Grows

Like a snowball rolling down hill, ideas, once started, quickly gather speed and weight as they roll along. Thus a scenic highway proposal, originating in Vermont, has gathered tremendous weight and size during the last year. Vermont wanted PWA funds for a national parkway from Canada through Massachusetts along the Green Mountains. Washington has picked up the idea and stretched the proposed highway from Canada through Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut to West Point, New York.

Today William F. Callahan, Massachusetts public works commissioner, was in Washington to attend an interstate conference tomorrow on the proposed highway. Officials from Vermont, Connecticut and New York also will attend.

As a result, no decision will be made until Wednesday or Thursday on the Governor's demand for removal of Morgan T. Ryan as registrar of motor vehicles, for the decision rests with Mr. Callahan, who is his superior. The Governor, commenting on the situation, said the proposed highway transcends in importance the mere removal of the registrar.

Baker Is Honored

In tribute to the late George Pierce Baker, said to be the world's greatest teacher of the drama, virtually all of Yale University assembled yesterday at New Haven, to hear Prof. William Lyon Phelps record his place in history.

"In all the various forms of art," Professor Phelps said, "there is no doubt that during the twentieth century in America, the art of the drama has made a greater advance than any other. And I mean every branch of the arts connected with the theater—playwriting, production, and acting. At the dawn of the twentieth century we had some playwrights who composed entertaining comedies that may be consulted in the future as social documents, but there were hardly any American plays of permanent literary value, or which were important contributions to the history of the drama.

"Furthermore, the art of production and the art of company acting were both primitive, if we compare them with the conditions that we expect on the metropolitan stage today. Now we have at least half a dozen dramatists who are important from every point of view. During all this development from the superficial to the serious, Professor Baker was most influential. His work in training individual dramatists, and on the whole art of the theater, is important and permanent."

Driving Tests Made

Visitors to Boston's automobile show last week gathered around some odd-looking apparatus with seats, steering wheels and brake pedals, but little else to resemble an automobile. They were trying out the first experimental apparatus with which it is hoped new test standards can be developed for Massachusetts motorists.

Today the test results were made public. Three outstanding faults were definitely proved: 1. That many drivers are very slow in responding; 2. Many are unable to resist distraction; 3. Many have poor vision for driving. All these are listed as conditions which mere driving experience will not change. When the apparatus is finally perfected it is expected that new standards for drivers can be set and increased highway safety result.

B. U. Course in France

Recitations in a unique course at Boston University this summer will be heard to the accompaniment of steamboat and locomotive whistles, sightseeing bus ballyhoo and the clang of streetcar gongs. "History, Civilization and Language of the French People" will be taught by Prof. Charles W. French, head of B. U.'s French department, while his pupils tour through 5000 miles of picturesque France and Switzerland.

Landing in Le Havre the group will go to Paris for 10 days of museums, art galleries, celebrating the French national holiday, the 14th of July, in the capital. Next comes a trip through Normandy and Brittany; a visit to historic castles along the Loire; through southwestern and southern France to Bordeaux, the Pyrenees, Carcassonne, Avignon, Marseilles, Nice and the Riviera.

The Switzerland part of the course includes a complete tour of Lake Geneva, the city of Geneva, the League of Nations Palace, Interlaken and then through the Rhone Glacier to Lucerne. The return will be through Alsace-Lorraine, Strasbourg, Verdun, Rheims and Amiens to Le Havre.

The course carries credit toward any Boston University degree. Students will live in French environment throughout the trip, talking, hearing and reading only French.

Parking Law Debated

The "no fix" parking law was subject to a barrage of condemnation and praise today at the State House, when several bills providing for its repeal or revision were discussed before the joint committee on judiciary.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president Emeritus of Harvard University, led the forces opposing its repeal. As chairman of the committee on judiciary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Lowell declared down-town parking constituted an "infernal nuisance." The law has lessened congestion and for the first time parking laws are being enforced.

On the contrary side the arguments stated that the one-hour restriction hurt business and constituted an injustice to motorists. Representative Thomas R. Barry asked return to the system of summoning the driver, not the owner of the car. Representative Lawrence P. McHugh declared the fines should be changed from $3, $5, $10 to $1, 3, $5. Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk in the registry of motor vehicles, said the provision by which a driver's license is revoked if he fails to pay a fine within five days is too severe. He recommended that the license be only suspended, thus saving the driver the expense of obtaining a new license.

Curley to Meet Heads

Governor Curley is wasting no time in exercising full control over his department heads. Tomorrow he will confer with 60 state departmental officials for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of the state government, conforming with his plan set forth in his inaugural address. Economists from the 22 leading universities in the State will attend, seeking to help the department heads develop a program beneficial to the State. According to the Governor, the conference is the first of its kind called in recent years.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE MIKADO" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, of the Savoy Theatre, London. 8:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell heads all-male cast in play dealing with problems and humorous moments of the Jesuits. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Lady by Choice." 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Hell in the Heavens."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Maybe It's Love." Fenway, 2:35, 5, 7:35, 10:15. Paramount, 9:25, 11:53 a. m., 2:21, 4:49, 7:17, 9:45. Also "Murder in the Clouds."

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert in "The Gilded Lily." Stage: Jimmy Savo, comedian. Sevitsky's orchestra plays popular Verdi melodies. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:25.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

KEITH'S—George Arliss as the Duke of Wellington in "The Iron Duke." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—"Broadway Bill," with Myrna Loy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"David Copperfield." Most highly praised film of recent months. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7, 9:40.

BOSTON — "One Exciting Adventure." European jewel thieves at work and at play. 10:21 a. m., 1:25, 4:29, 7:21, 10:13.

MODERN—Will Rogers in "The County Chairman." 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "The President Vanishes."

SCOLLAY—"The County Chairman." 11:50 a. m., 3:03, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. Also Frankie Thomas in "Wednesday's Child."

UNIVERSITY—"Anne of Green Gables." 2:05, 5:05, 8:00. Also "Evelyn Prentice."

TREMONT—"Thirteen Women" and "The Defense Rests." 9 a. m. to 11.

Music

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Public Library, 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—165-A Huntington Ave. 7:30.

Other Events

BOSTON YACHT CLUB—Dog Watch meeting. Commander C. H. S. Tracy, R. D., R. N. R., guest speaker, 5 Rowes Wharf, 8.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION — Meeting in West End Branch, Boston Public Library, 131 Cambridge St. Miss Fanny Goldstein speaks on "Church and Library for Over a Century, Its Spiritual and Educational Influence Upon the Community." 7:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Alice A. Main, pianist; Hildegard B. Livingstone, violinist, 8:15.

PROFESSIONAL BASKETBALL — Boston Trojans vs. Jersey City Reds. Also Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation vs. Roxbury Neighborhood House. Arena, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Royal K. Johnson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist, 2:45.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Edson Smith, financial editor of the Boston Herald, speaks on "Investment Under the New Deal," 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. Eugen Rosenstock-Hüssy lectures: "An Army Enlisted Against Nature," 5.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Enjoyment of Color, 11 a. m.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY — Fortieth Annual Meeting, 6 Park St, 3.

Ladder, Window Sketches Not His, Hauptmann Says

Defendant Faced by Drawings in Section of His Account Book

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 28—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, undergoing a withering cross-examination today, was confronted by sketches of a window and a ladder purporting to be his own and appearing in that section of an account book dealing with the early part of 1932. Hauptmann denied the drawings were his.

Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., for whose murder Hauptmann is being tried, was stolen on March 1, 1932, from the crib of his nursery in Hopewell, N. J. The state charges he was carried out the window and down a ladder which broke and killed him.

Leading up to the sketches, Attorney General David T. Wilentz asked Hauptmann:

Stop Keeping Accounts

"Didn't you stop keeping accounts within two weeks of the birth of the Lindbergh child, and didn't start again until a couple of months after the ransom money was paid?"

"I even didn't know the Lindbergh child was born," Hauptmann replied.

"But this is the fact about the dates, isn't it—July, 1930, to August, 1932, you kept no accounts. That's true, isn't it?"

"I can't remember the day when I stopped."

Wilentz brought up Hauptmann's notebook.

"There are some drawings there," he said. "Are they yours?"

"No, they are not mine."

"How about the picture of that window—that isn't yours, the drawing of that window?"

"That should be a window?" Hauptmann asked, looking.

"Well, what is it?"

"I don't know."

"Isn't that a ledge, there?"

"I even can't make out what it is."

Ladder With Dowel Pin

"But can you make out the ladder there with the dowel pin?"

"What is that?" Hauptmann queried.

"Doesn't that look like a ladder?"

"Does it?" the prisoner parried.

"It doesn't look like—"

"What is it? A book, a picture, a bookshelf, or what?"

"I don't know what it is."

Hauptmann had previously admitted ownership of the book, and despite his denials of the sketches, they were admitted to the record to join the State's long chain of circumstantial evidence against him.

Wilentz turned the page and showed him another picture.

"What is that?"

"You are asking me?" Hauptmann shrugged. "I don't know what it is."

"Well, doesn't that look like a drawing of a window with some sort of dots or marks on it for something? You don't know what it is?"

"I don't know what it is."

Hauptmann pointed out other drawings in the book and told the prosecutor they were executed by a "little child who used to come in our house and play inside."

Hauptmann testified he did not tell his wife about his "discovery" of $14,600 of Lindbergh ransom money in a shoe box which he said Isador Fisch had given him for safekeeping.

Briefs

The Massachusetts Senate today set aside Monday, Wednesday and Friday as session day. On Monday and Wednesday it will convene at 2 p. m. and on Friday at 11 a. m. Under the system adopted, Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Republican floor leader, explained, the work will be so expedited as to allow adjournment by April 30. Full hearing days will be available on Tuesday and Thursday.

* * *

Prof. C. G. Rossby and Dr. H. C. Willett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will receive jointly the Sylvanus Albert Reed award for scientific research in aeronautics next Wednesday from the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, says the Associated Press, for originating the weather forecasting system now in daily use for air service.

* * *

Revision of Boston's censorship and licensing laws in the field of art, literature and drama was urged yesterday by 100 members of the Community Church meeting in Symphony Hall.

* * *

A course of eight lectures on "This Changing World" has been arranged by the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension Course, in conjunction with six women's organizations and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to start Feb. 11, at the Gardner Auditorium, State House, Boston. Among the eight speakers will be Terence McCarthy, English economist now in America studying effects of the NRA for the British Labor Party.

* * *

Again the Governor's conference with gas and electric light company officials to effect lower rates has been postponed. Last week the storm necessitated postponement until today. Today both sides need to gather additional data, thus the conference was postponed until next Monday at 2 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio soloist.....	Baseball School....	Adventure sketch...
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Tom Mix sketch....	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Juvenile sketch....	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.....	Studio feature.....	Betty Barthell.....
6:00	Ray Bones, songs....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music.	Lieut. Gov. Hurley	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Melody Limited....	"The Shadow,"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor"..	"Lum and Abner"..	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber".	"Just Plain Bill".	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Revue	String quintet.....	Financial talk.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra.	Double quartet...
8:15	soloists; comedy.....	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan.
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Sons of Union
8:45	popular variety.....	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists.....	Veterans; talk....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori; en-	Dramatic sketch...
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	semble; orchestra	News Service.....
9:30	"Proud Lady," net-	Otto Harbach Mu-	Block and Sully	Special sport pro-
9:45	work dram. sketch..	sicale; soloists....	soloist; orchestra.	gram by network
10:00	Jackie Heller; orch..	Gene Arnold; solo-	Jack Renard and	from Miami,
10:15	America in Music: so-	ist; quartet; orch.	his orchestra.....	Fla. .....
10:30	loists; orchestra.....	Musical program..	"Prof's Notebook".	CBS speaker.....
10:45	Rines Orchestra.....	Hawaiian music...	Musical Rhymester	CBS piano team...
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events.	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Daniels, Orchestra...	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	Jolly Coburn and his	St. Louis Sym-	Imperial Varieties.	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	phony Orchestra.	Kaye Orchestra...	Alexander Orch....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers, Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Perole String Quartet; piano soloist; Samuel Chotzinoff.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: literature—"The Perfect Tribute."
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Program: soloists; popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WBZ, Official message from the Governor to the people of Massachusetts.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:15 WAAB, "The Amateur's Place in Astronomy," Leon Campbell.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett in "The Rogue Song"; soloists; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:45 WAAB, "The Whys and Wherefores of Print Collecting," Henry P. Rossiter.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; screen stars of "silent" days.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Boswell Sisters; George Stoll and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones and his orchestra; Bernice Claire, soprano soloist.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Americans hockey game, Garden, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Casa Loma Orchestra; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WBZ, "Problems of the Hour," Bainbridge Colby, from network.
10:00 WEEI, Romberg's "The Desert Song"; Gladys Swarthout; John Barclay; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Hoover String Quartet recital; Edwin Otis, baritone soloist.

Maine Tax Reform Faces Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 28—Legislation embracing almost every conceivable angle of tax reform was recommended to the state Legislature in a 100-page report just filed by the Maine Public School Finance Commission.

Primarily, the bill, based on the report, calls for the establishment of a Department of Taxation and the office of a state tax commissioner. It would provide local boards of review, set up a method of taxing intangible personal property, and a new method of distributing revenues from certain state-administered taxes.

Other recommendations include dividing the State up into new property assessment districts with special assessment supervisors; a change in the assessment date to Oct. 1; repeal of the provisions for distributing part of the tax on railroads, and telegraph and telephone companies; increase the scale of license fees for trucks and motorbuses; and change the method of electric utility taxation from property to gross receipts. These are considered some of the most pertinent tax problems facing the Maine Legislature this session.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight 15 to 18 degrees; fresh southerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy and warmer, probably light snow tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light snow tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight, and colder in north portion Tuesday afternoon; colder Tuesday night.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly light snow in west portion and in east portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh to strong tonight and shifting to west or northwest Tuesday, and overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; light snow over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	0	8	New Orleans	36	66
Bermuda	58	66	New York	4	14
Chicago	20	22	Norfolk, Va.	20	26
Denver	38	64	Philadelphia	4	16
Helena, Mont.	32	40	St. Louis	22	30
Jacksonville	40	68	St. Paul	20	22
Kansas City	28	34	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles	48	72	Washington	-2	16
Miami, Fla.	48	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 28.
B—Maximum Jan. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:29 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Tuesday, 3:50 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; maximum temperature 51 degrees above zero; minimum 35 above.

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Snow Removal Placed On Eight-Hour Shifts

At a meeting of the Public Safety Commission of the Boston City Council, it was decided to have two shifts of men work eight hours each in the snow removal work, instead of having one shift work from one to 10 hours. Commissioner Carven was authorized to hire 2000 additional men at 50 cents an hour, making a total of approximately 11,000 men now employed. The jobs will be open tomorrow morning at any of the public welfare centers.

Commissioner Carven was given a vote of confidence for the way he has handled this emergency.

Illegal Insurance Warning Is Issued

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28 (AP)—John F. Sullivan, insurance commissioner, has issued a warning that illegal insurance companies were operating in New Hampshire.

He said he had received complaints that payments of claims had not been paid by these companies, and that he had received many inquiries from prospective purchasers of insurance concerning the status of various companies. He urged residents of the State to deal only with recognized and licensed companies.

Yale Seniors Face Broad Examination

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Yale's faculty gave its approval Saturday to a proposal which will make the students face a broad examination in their senior year covering the two years' work of their major subject.

The action of the Yale College faculty, which will become effective beginning with the class of 1937, was expected by the Yale Daily News "to revolutionize Yale's educational policy." Details of the new system have not been completely worked out, Yale officials said.

Yale Yields to Plea of Vassar; Date of Junior 'Prom' Advanced

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Call it a victory for the women of Vassar if you will, but the men of Yale said it really was only half a victory, as they announced their decision to change the date of their junior prom from Feb. 15 to March 8.

Consternation struck the Vassar campus at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when the news reached there that the Yale prom had been set for Feb. 15.

With the Vassar junior prom scheduled for Feb. 16, feminine brows—and some masculine brows—became furrowed as the question arose, "How are Vassar women to attend the Yale prom and vice versa, within the short period of 24 hours?" Vassar dispatched a plea to Yale asking that the date of the Eli function be changed. Yale men remained adamant, asserting that if anyone should change his or her mind, it should be the women.

Then there came another touching plea from Poughkeepsie, signed "Hopefully yours, the spirit of '36." It read:

"Is there nothing, ah, nothing, that you can do to alleviate our misery? Is there no possibility that your prom could be held at some later date, thus lightening many anxious little hearts? We cannot change our prom, for the college has already made other plans for the week ends before and after the 16th."

Some say it was significant that the Yale junior prom committee announced its decision to change the date after hearing from the "Spirit of '36." But the committee, in a letter published today by the Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication, explained that the date of the Eli affair had been changed "first, because of the announcement made recently by the Athletic Association that a hockey game with Dartmouth has been scheduled for that night (Feb. 15), and, secondly, because of the Vassar prom, which is set for Feb. 16, and would thus cause many social conflicts."

In its news columns, the undergraduate publication called the Yale prom committee's decision a victory for "the persuasiveness of feminine guile."

With the announcement of the Yale committee's decision, a junior sent to the chairman of the Vassar prom committee this telegram:

"Chivalry to the fore! You have won us over. Yale prom advanced to later date (sound of cheers—off stage)."

Herd of Nine Deer Feed in Maine Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Jan. 28—Preparing for a motorboat ride to town, three miles away, Mrs. Arthur Stover had her children in readiness for school, when, glancing from her window, she saw a group of 11 deer moving slowly about between the trees in the grounds of her home.

The animals are no strangers to the Stovers and their children, who live on the Ocean Drive Road, because the deer frequently come in two or threes or even in quartets to go down to the water's edge or roam at will through the woods, but this group of 11, two big bucks and nine does, was an event they will not forget. The group moved about, nosing or pausing to dig here and there, having a breakfast of acorns and apparently enjoying it.

Grounded Oil Tanker Released From Shoals

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Astral, 4574-ton tanker of the Standard Oil Company of New York, was released Saturday from the shoals and was taken in tow by three tugs after its cargo of 30,000 gallons of oil was transferred to another ship.

The tanker went aground Friday on the northern tip of Stratford Shoals about half a mile north of Middleground Lighthouse. With its crew of 33 aboard, the tanker headed for New York after being released. The cargo was transferred to Socony Barge 86 when it appeared that some difficulty might be encountered in freeing the Astral.

Maine State Senator To Run for Congress In G. O. P. Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 28—William Bissett, of Portland, the blind state Senator, told friends around the State House Saturday that he intends to seek the Republican nomination for Congress from the First District in 1936. Senator Bissett is serving his third term in the upper branch of the Maine Legislature and represented Portland in the House of Representatives two terms, 1927 and 1929.

He has been a good vote gatherer in the five times that he has been a legislative candidate on the Republican ticket, and believes that if he can obtain the primary nomination in the First District he can win at the election.

Before being elected to the Legislature, Mr. Bissett was a member of the Portland City Council in 1923. In each subsequent election, including his three campaigns for the Senate, his vote has been near the top for the ticket.

The Portland Senator has a wide acquaintance throughout his district and the State. Since 1925 he has been president of the Maine Fraternal Association for Blind. He has been active during his several terms in the Legislature and believes that his experience there qualifies him for service in Congress.

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Naming of No Streets Alike Often Calls for a Reversal Of One's Most Cherished Wish

For Instance, Margaret Street Was Desired but City Had One So It Became Teragram—Oak Is Oakton Warren, Warrenton and Elm, Elmer

Hard pressed to obtain original and acceptable names for the 500 or so private and public ways in Boston, the street laying out department may have to revert to an old Bostonian custom of getting new names for streets by reversing the letters on existing street posts.

The custom grew out of early controversies over a law passed in 1880 prohibiting two streets in the city having the same name. When Mr. Jones and neighbors, for instance, at one end of the city wanted to call their street Margaret Street, for personal reasons, they were disappointed to find that a street at the other end of town already had that title.

So what did Jones and neighbors do but call their place Teragram Street, or Margaret spelled backward.

From them on, city streets became a confusing assortment of letterings that were original all right but the significance of which could only be obtained by looking at the street signs through mirrors. Who, for instance, could have thought of "Tebroc" street unless it was Mr. Corbet himself, a real estate developer in Dorchester?

Reversed Sullivan

The name Sullivan had been given to a street in Charlestown which fact precluded the possibility of giving that name to a terrace in Dorchester. As a result the latter district acquired the name "Navillus" Terrace.

Meyer Street in West Roxbury held its name by right of priority and refused to be dislodged when a land development was started elsewhere. Not to be entirely excluded, however, the promoter numbered among his streets and avenues "Reyem" Circle.

But Adanac Street in Ashmont stands alone as the one way in the city which is spelled backward but has no forward spelling among the streets and ways of the city. From right to left spells Canada Street, yet there is no Canada Street in the city.

William J. Sullivan, chief engineer of the street laying out department, smiled when the names, thrown into reverse, were called to his attention. "Did you ever hear of Napoleon's remark," Mr. Sullivan asked, "'Able was I ere I saw Elba'?" This sentence says the same thing, forward or backward, and may have inspired the early Bostonians, he said, in naming their streets.

Abutters Must Be Pleased

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that O'Connel Street in West Roxbury has a twin by reversal, in the same district, Lennoco Street. In assigning names to streets, the engineer explained that the wishes of the abutters must be considered.

"To illustrate," he said, "we were called upon to act in the case of Rosemont Street in Dorchester. Boston already had a Rosemont Street, but the residents of Dorchester particularly wanted that name for a certain street. We couldn't very well reverse the letters"—Mr. Sullivan didn't even try to pronounce Tnomesor—"so the best we could do for Dorchester was Semont Street.

"Then we came up against Prospect Street. We had to get completely away from that name in West Roxbury. Recalling the Caledonia Grove near by was a Scottish playground, we gave the street a Scotch significance, Laurie Avenue, which satisfied the residents.

Who Has Seen Elmer?

"When it came time to name Elm Street in Dorchester it was found that there was already a street of that name; hence, the street became Elmer Street."

It was pointed out to Mr. Sullivan that Seanar was an unusual name to give to a West Roxbury street. He smiled and explained its significance. "You have probably heard of the firm of Callahan & Rousso, known as the 'C. & R.' Company. Well, if you pronounce the name of the street by syllables you will get, Se-an-ar."

Oakton, Warrenton and Cedrus streets received their present names because the city already had an Oak, Warren and Cedar Street.

Music

Yehudi Menuhin

That one-time child prodigy, Yehudi Menuhin, returned to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, full of years (18 of them) and honors. His program contained the Mozart Concerto in G major (K. 216), the Bach Partita No. 1 in B minor, for violin alone, Enesco's Sonata in A minor, op. 25, and a group of miscellany.

Mr. Menuhin, the young man, fulfills the promise held out by the boy. He is now a mature artist, with not only a superb technique but a penetrating musical intelligence and interpretive power. If his growth from now on is as steady and as wisely guided as heretofore—and there is every reason to expect that it will be—he will doubtless reach even greater depths and heights of understanding and communication.

The most impressive feature of his playing yesterday afternoon was its revelation of his sense of style. From Mozart through Bach to Enesco is a journey through widely separated and divergent cultural territories. Yet Mr. Menuhin was at home in all three. He conveyed the delicate charm of Mozart, the pure line of Bach and (surprisingly) the fire and passion of Enesco with equal mastery.

This sonata of Enesco's was, we believe, new to Boston. It is an extraordinary product, written, according to the program, "in the popular Roumanian style." It is full of sudden contrasts in mood, of acidulous harmonies, of brilliant feats of technique. Yet it is evidently not merely a tour de force designed to shock the bourgeoisie. It has form, its material is salient, its rhythms are stimulating, its development reveals resource and imagination. Mr. Menuhin played it with brilliancy, and he was ably seconded by his accompanist, Marcel Gazelle, who proved himself a virtuoso and a musician. The work, so far as one can judge on a single hearing, is an important addition to the repertory.

L. A. S.

Peoples Symphony Orchestra

In Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, the Peoples Symphony Orchestra gave the eighth concert in the present series. For program Fabien Sevitzky had selected the Bach Arioso, the Converse tone poem entitled "California" and the Brahms Symphony No. 2. Edwin Biltcliffe played the Liszt "Totentanz" for pianoforte with orchestra.

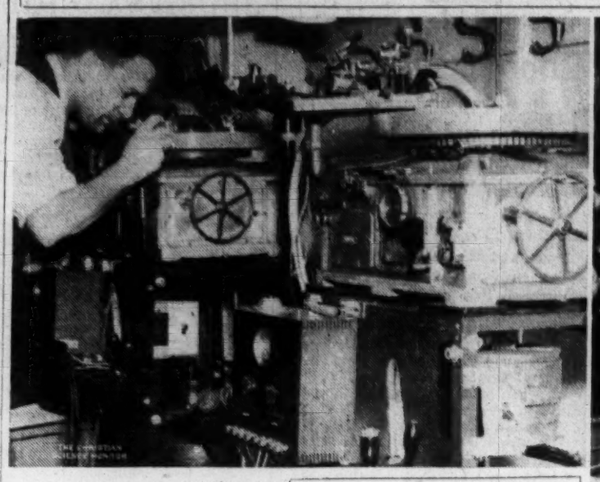
An audience of good size gathered to listen and lingered to applaud. The Converse work, although composed in 1927, assumed the virtues of newness, since it had not been heard in several years. Episodic in character, it is a tonal attempt to portray the composer's impression of a pageant of the Southwest which he witnessed in Santa Barbara. Mr. Converse draws freely from various sources for his material. His mastery of the medium through which he speaks is evident from the opening measure, yet expert craftsman that he is, Mr. Converse has not by any means exhausted the possibilities of the orchestra as an instrument capable of producing variety in musical frescoes.

The Brahms Symphony was given a thoughtful reading. It was refreshingly free from excesses, songful when the measures were melodic, gay when the composer's' mood changed. The effect of the Allegretto grazioso would have been heightened, however, had the tempo been swifter.

Mr. Biltcliffe won pianistic laurels for himself in the Liszt number, but there is a great deal of valuable energy expended in the performance of this singularly arid piece. At least one listener regretted the waste of an obvious talent for playing the piano in a very capable manner.

G. M. S.

Music of Boston Symphony Orchestra Radiocast and Recorded at the Same Time



By a Staff Photographer

Performance Carried on Under 'No Applause' Rule

Left—Recording Room. This Maze of Apparatus Is Necessary for the Making of a Single Record. Right—Orchestra Getting Ready to Play. The Microphone Through Which the Music is Radiocast Can Be Seen, as Well as the Device for Making the Record.

Musical Masterpieces Played for Recording By Boston Symphony

In Symphony Hall the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has just played its superb best to rows of empty seats and a giant curtain stretched across the auditorium about 10 rows back.

No rehearsal was this but a unique occasion, for at the same time the strains of the orchestra were going out over a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company, recording machines in a little room on the second floor back stage were taking down on beeswax the strains of Strauss, Beethoven, Sibelius and Mendelssohn.

The RCA-Victor Company had chosen to give its regular Wednesday radio matinee listeners a "slice of recording" to show what goes on at Camden when records are being made. Ever since last week Monday engineers have been recording four master works and numerous small pieces, the results of which record lovers will "oh" and "ah" about for months to come.

Leopold Stokowski, that redoubtable champion of "no hand clapping," would have shouted for joy at the "no applause" instructions given to spectators to the radio recording of the Boston Symphony. Recording engineers must be careful lest any unwanted sounds ruin their precious beeswax plates, hence the strict warnings. And so the last strains of a movement of Sibelius's heroic mooded Second Symphony soared out in ever-mounting crescendos to be greeted by absolute quietness.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Refusal to accept a Senate committee chairmanship may prove a boomerang which will knock Senator Henry Parkman Jr., of Boston, out of a choice post.

His refusal was the result of the victory of the Democratic Senators in forcing the election of Senator James G. Moran, Republican, as president, rather than Erland F. Fish. The Democrats supported Senator Moran, as he promised to give the Democrats an equitable number of chairmanships, while Senator Fish was pledged to place Republicans at the head of all committees.

Senator Parkman declared that the victorious Democrats should assume all responsibility. He advised Republicans to refuse to accept a single chairmanship.

Now the Boston Senator seeks establishment of a joint commission on economic security, made up of 15 Representatives and six Senators. It is understood that he has designs on the commission chairmanship. It would be a powerful post, as the commission would draft state legislation to put into effect in Massachusetts the various federal economic security measures, such as old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

However, like the elephant, who, some say, never forgets, certain Senators, disgruntled at Senator Parkman's previous declaration, are banding together to keep the Boston solon from obtaining his desired post. Senator Moran, who as president does the appointing, is believed to be none too favorable toward the Parkman candidacy. Unless Senator Moran changes his mind, his Republican colleague may be "out of luck."

* * *

Governor Curley also is reaping the whirlwind.

Back in the pre-primary convention at Worcester, despite the Ely-Walsh combine, the new Governor obtained the votes of many delegates, although not sufficient to gain the convention stamp of approval.

Now the Curley convention delegates are crowding the Governor's office, seeking fulfillment of promises made at Worcester—most of them concerning jobs. Reports indicate that the Governor is perspiring over the scarcity of jobs available. Many a political friend seems doomed to disappointment, despite the Governor's strength as the Massachusetts political leader.

* * *

At least, two presidential slights now rankle with Massachusetts' "original Roosevelt man"—Governor Curley. The first occurred during the 1934 gubernatorial campaign, the second last week.

President Roosevelt cast the first barb during the Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign, when he failed to respond to frequent Curley pleas for open support. Although election returns proved open presidential backing unnecessary, Mr. Curley, it is understood, regarded its absence as a slight. He considered it scant political reward for supporting Roosevelt, when most Massachusetts Democrats were hanging to the "Al" Smith bandwagon.

If time had practically healed this wound, the "cut" was reopened last week when reports from Washington stated that the President has turned against the Governor in the matter of candidates for the Boston postmastership.

With the term of "Career-Man" William E. Hurley ending on Feb. 5, the Governor has sought appointment of Peter F. Tague, Boston Election Commissioner and his personal friend, to the position. According to Mr. Curley, President Roosevelt and James A. Farley, his patronage chief, promised the post to Mr. Tague. But recent reports indicate that the President has yielded to the loud-spoken criticism aroused over the plan for Mr. Hurley's removal, after his 35 years in the postal service.

If the report is true, political observers already are predicting an open break between the President and his "original" Massachusetts supporter. And possibly the Roosevelt-Tague friendship, said to have developed when Mr. Tague was a Representative and Mr. Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Navy, may be shattered.

But while the Roosevelt-Curley breach may be widening, the way is clearing for Mr. Hurley to continue his postal career, although there is still a possibility that another person will be appointed.

* * *

An item of the day concerns the Governor's chauffeur, Charles E. Manion. It seems that "Charlie" has been made a sergeant in the State Police, according to custom. He has a snappy new uniform along with the title. But, reports indicate, "Charlie" has yet to appear in public in the uniform, dreading the good-natured "kidding" of his friends.

Seller Told to Keep Pace With Buyer In Boston Trade Area

Boston has been "discovered." Characteristics and attributes that make it a desirable place for business, have been brought out from under the bushel by the instrumentality of research. Result: a committee of business men named to bring in new industries, and to stimulate plants already established but not showing as much growth as they should.

Here are some of the facts got at by Eastern Advertising Company and made public today by the committee on industrial development of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Retail sales are larger in volume in the Boston trade area than the aggregate sales in 10 states; per capita Boston has retail sales 223 per cent of the national average; volume of retail sales in Greater Boston exceeds that of any one of 39 states in this country; Bostonians buy half as much again per capita as the average buyer in Philadelphia, and more than twice as much as the average buyer in the United States; buying power in Boston, greater per capita than in any similar area in the United States.

This "new slant on Boston" then reveals that about 1,500,000 persons of the total population of 2,834,939, live within the single fare zone of the "El" system; 73.7 per cent of all men in business or professions which are recognized as being in the upper income levels, ride to business in Boston, regularly in street cars. Finally, 69 per cent of men and 97.7 per cent of women among automobile owners in Boston use the street cars regularly to go to and from work.

Mail Pilot Killed

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28 (AP)—Taking off in his mail plane into the stormy darkness, Pilot Floyd Church of Newark, N. J., crashed 10 minutes later and was fatally burned Saturday. The TWA mail ship, which Mr. Church was flying alone, crashed and caught fire in a slag dump a little more than a mile from the city-county airport which he had left a few moments before. The plane and all the mail sacks were destroyed.

New Hampshire Sets Up Department Of Home Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28—The Department of Native Home Industries is to be added to the official list of New Hampshire departments and bureaus through a legislative act sponsored by Gov. H. Styles Bridges, it has just been announced.

The new department is an outgrowth of the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts which was first instituted as a leisure-time project to relieve unemployment and to provide an avenue for the sale of homemade handcraft articles.

The legislative process merely will change the name of the organization and set it up as a state department. The organization and administration of the department have already been functioning in more than 20 parts of the State for four years. The Arts and Crafts League was set up under the direction of former Gov. John G. Winant.

A report from the league showed annual sales increasing from only a few hundred dollars the first year to thousands in 1934. The Concord shop alone sold more than $3000 in handcraft goods last year. Governor Bridges, in an address recently before the Women's Republican Club in Boston, stressed the importance of bringing this organization under the State's supervision as a regular state department. He foresaw no difficulty in securing the necessary legislation.

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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins FEB. 11

600,000 MILES FLOWN BY UNITED STEWARDESS

By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*

●LOS ANGELES: United Air Lines in 1930 decided to give its passengers the last word in travel attention. *Stewardesses* on every plane! Registered Nurses—because many plane travelers are mothers with young children, or elderly people—and because nurses know best how to make *anyone*, of any age, perfectly comfortable.

One of the first was Katherine Maye—slim, brown eyed, competent. She's still flying—loving it more every day. She has flown 600,000 miles and her passengers include the leaders in business, finance, the screen and the stage.

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"Will you have a cone or a dish, Madam?"

Bill, our newest competitor, has just pulled a boner. And he realizes, too late, that he has embarrassed a good customer by offering him food at too high a price. Bill knows from experience that most of his friends have girls to treat and only five cents to spend. And he knows that if he is to stay in business, he must sell at prices his friends can afford to pay.

Though he doesn't know it, Bill has hit on the same idea that A&P had way back in 1859. A&P's founder liked tea, but at three or four dollars a pound he couldn't afford very much of it. Neither could millions of other people. He therefore opened a store where they could get tea and other groceries at prices they could pay.

The first A&P store was opened because people really needed it.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Peiping Professors Arrested By Chiang in Anti-Red Drive For 'Too Sympathetic' Lectures

Generalissimo on Visit to North Ferrets Out Even Mild Sympathizers—Release Made on Condition of Betraying Three Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Educational circles here have been thrown into something of a panic by a vigorous round-up of Communist suspects, involving the arrest of several prominent professors and a large number of students attending Chinese Government universities.

A police campaign to root out supposed radical elements had been under way for several months past, but was intensified after a visit to North China by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The generalissimo is believed to have issued orders that a thoroughgoing hunt for Red sympathizers be carried out. So far, according to reliable Chinese reports, 100 arrests have been made.

The climax of the campaign came when special agents of General Chiang visited Tsing Hua University, which is supported here by American Boxer indemnity funds, and took into custody Prof. Feng Yu-lan, dean of the school of liberal arts. Professor Feng, who is a Ph. D. of Columbia University in New York, recently returned from a year's furlough abroad in the course of which he lectured on Chinese philosophy at a number of British universities.

Vacation Lectures

Part of Professor Feng's vacation was spent in Moscow, and since his return he had been much in demand as a lecturer on conditions in Soviet Russia. Sympathetic references to Soviet policy attracted official attention, and the professor was removed under a heavy armed guard to the generalissimo's northern headquarters at Paotingfu, about 90 miles southwest of Peiping.

Professor Feng's release was effected as the result of telegraphic representations to Nanking on the part of the chancellors of four leading universities in Peiping. He was allowed to return to Peiping the next day, after submitting to a lengthy cross-examination with regard to his European activities. Police officials subsequently explained that the arrest was due to a "misunderstanding."

Another educator, Prof. Hsiao Chieh-wu, who lectures on the economic interpretation of history at the National Normal University, obtained his freedom, it is alleged, only after he had agreed to write a weekly article against Communism "in order to show his repentance." Professor Hsiao's arrest is attributed to the fact that he received part of his education in Soviet Russia and has an academic interest in Marxian doctrines.

Betraying Sympathizers

Some of those remaining in the hands of the police are to be sent to Nanking for trial but the majority will be dealt with by local authorities. In most cases, it is expected, the prisoners will be released on signing a statement renouncing their connection with the Communists.

Part of the technique employed by the generalissimo's agents in ferreting out Communists is to insist, as the price of freedom, that all arrested suspects shall give the names of at least three individuals known to them as Red sympathizers. This practice has led to the arrest of many innocent persons, it is charged.

If the prisoner is a genuine Communist, loyalty to the cause most likely will preclude his divulging the names of his comrades. But there is nothing to prevent his mentioning the names of individuals against whom he may happen to nourish a grievance. It is an effective method of paying off old scores.

Fearing suppression, most Chinese newspapers here withheld comment on the activities of General Chiang's "anti-Red squad." One unusually forthright editor did take a chance, however, on calling attention to the fact that Professor Feng's arrest coincided with the issuance by the generalissimo of a statement urging that all persons and organizations should be entitled to the rights of free speech and assembly provided under the Chinese Constitution.

Another Bite for Manchoukuo

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Jehol-Chahar Frontier Dispute

The Black Area Near Kalgan Is a Small Section of Chahar, North of the Great Wall, Claimed by Manchoukuo and Taken by Force of Arms.

China Restoring Wreck Of Communist Attempt To Found Kiangsi State

NINGTU, China, Jan. 28 (AP)—The wreckage of a seven-year effort to establish a Soviet Republic in central China was viewed yesterday by an international party of newspapermen traveling in the heart of the territory recently captured by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Evidences of the long Communist occupation of the area were on every side. Burned villages, devastated temples and deserted farms dominated the landscape.

The population seems largely made up of women and old men. Some of the able-bodied who fled during the Red occupation are slowly returning, however.

Ningtu fell into the hands of the Reds early in 1929, was lost and recaptured again in 1931, and held continually by Communists until November, 1934.

Lithuania Projects 1450 Miles of Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—A large-scale extension of roads in Lithuania is being planned here by the Department for Highways and Road Construction. According to the calculations of the road authority, Lithuania ought to possess at least 2200 miles of roads to be on an equal footing with its northern and western neighbors.

At present Lithuania has only 750 miles, so that 1450 miles would be required, at a cost of about $25,000,000.

To finance this building it is planned to establish a Ways and Roads Fund. A certain percentage of the tax on motor cars and other vehicles will also come to the benefit of this fund. According to the plan it will be possible to construct 1240 miles of roads in 20 years. Within 30 years the already existing roads are to be improved and modernized. The plan will be submitted to the Lithuanian Cabinet.

Parliament Opens With Lloyd George As Looming Power

(Continued from Page 1)

spect of every day subsequent to the day on which he is convicted, on which the offense continues."

Effective safeguards are added to prevent this drastic provision from being oppressive. The owner, for example, will escape punishment if he can show that alternative accommodation at a reasonable rent was not available.

New Responsibility

The bill makes municipal and other local authorities responsible for the provision of such accommodation on an adequate scale. It also gives these bodies new powers and additional state funds to help them to carry out this duty.

Each local authority is required to report within six months exactly what overcrowding exists in the area with which it is concerned. All doubt as to the dimensions of the task to be accomplished are thus to be removed.

The new powers given to local authorities will enable them to acquire compulsorily not only individual properties, but also whole areas, to facilitate reconditioning and replanning.

New rules are laid down to insure that compensation to the owners of the properties thus nationalized shall be upon fairer terms than in the past. This is to remove reluctance hitherto shown by local authorities to take up private properties, lest injustice should be inflicted by inadequacy of the compensation that could be offered.

Scales Revised

Scales of accommodation to be provided in new houses and flats are revised in an upward direction. At the same time provision is made for enhanced financial assistance from the State, so as to enable a sufficiency of new houses and flats to be built in the general locality where old ones are torn down, and at such inclusive rentals as the occupants can afford. These rentals, inclusive of local taxation, are usually to be not more than 10s. weekly per family in rural areas or 11s. 4d. in London.

The rate of public contribution will ordinarily be anything up to eight pounds per annum for 40 years per flat or house capable of holding one family, plus varying contributions from the local taxes. But sums larger than this may be contributed by the state in cases where the market price of suitable sites is specially high. The state contribution in Scotland where building is particularly expensive is also to be somewhat bigger than in England.

The provisions against the admission of additional occupants into houses already full, are to prevent reclaimed residences from sinking back into overcrowding.

The accommodation to be provided is to be such as to enable proper segregation of the sexes. Not more than two adults or four children may occupy one room. There is to be a minimum of 70 square feet of floor space per adult.

The scheme is generally welcomed. The chief criticism is from Labor and Liberals, who would increase the scales of subsidies and accommodation.

Currency expansionists approve it as making for enhanced state outlay upon works of public utility.

Cuban Diplomats Named

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—Carlos Saladrigas, former Secretary of Justice and former ABC leader, was named Cuban Minister to Great Britain Jan. 26, succeeding Guillermo Patterson, Ambassador-designate to the United States.

Parley on Chahar Sought to Settle Border Question

Japanese and Chinese Hit Rumors of Renewed Border Fights

PEIPING, China, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chinese and Japanese officials joined today in deprecating the popular impression here that a renewal of the Chahar-Jehol border hostilities is likely at any time.

Although 3000 Japanese troops were reported to be active along the eastern Chahar frontier, official spokesmen said the situation in the disputed area was quiet.

A conference to settle the controversy which led to a series of sanguinary clashes last week is expected to take place within a few days, as soon as an agreement can be reached on where the negotiations shall be held.

Chinese representatives were understood to favor Peiping or Kalgan and the Japanese Tatan or Kiupeikow.

Refugees from the scene of the recent fighting have thronged Kalgan the last few days. Most of them were bound for Peiping.

Ambiguous Frontiers Of Manchoukuo Held Reason for Clashes

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman today held the "ambiguous character of parts of Manchoukuo's frontiers" partly responsible for last week's clash between Mongolian and Manchoukuan border patrols.

He added that it was expected the affair would be speedily settled by local Manchoukuan and Mongol authorities.

The Japanese Government, it was said, has no intention of discussing the matter with Moscow, as it is regarded as having no connection with Russo-Japanese relations.

The spokesman said it was best that Manchoukuo's frontiers be delimited by agreements with adjacent states to eliminate the causes of frequent border clashes, but that so far none of the interested governments had proposed boundary-fixing negotiations.

Fisheries Help Boost Recovery In Newfoundland

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The report of the governing commission on the economic situation of Newfoundland made public in London today states that the general financial policy of the commission has produced satisfactory results. The situation generally is considered more hopeful than when the budget was prepared six months ago.

At the same time, the report says it could not be maintained that more than a small beginning has been made toward permanent improvement in financial conditions on the island. It is anticipated in any case that for a number of years revenue will fall short of the expenditures which Newfoundland must incur, not merely upon the development of its resources with a view to subsequent self-support, but for adequate provision for administration of the public service.

The commission, in presenting its report and a detailed survey of conditions, ask that the report be considered as a purely interim and provisional one.

The fishing season of 1934 showed some improvement, the report says. The fishermen were educated to improve the fish-curing process and to produce better quality of product. At present fishing is very far from a certain source of livelihood in every year and on every part of the coast, the report adds, but it would be too soon to say that with proper development Newfoundland fisheries cannot hold their own in the face of competition and provide a sufficient return for fishermen.

The commission has initiated experimentally a land settlement scheme which is developing well, the report says. It is expected ultimately it will provide for 100 families, all of which previously have been receiving Government relief.

Tasmania Considers Week of 44 Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Labor Government introduced into Parliament a bill to apply the 44-hour week and preference for unionists to the wages boards; also to prohibit employers from entering into agreements by which employees undertake to work for lower rates than those prescribed by wages boards. The Assembly passed the bill, but the Legislative Council rejected it.

It was pointed out that if the bill were passed Tasmania would be handicapped in competition with Australian factories which worked 48 hours. Also, certain factories working by agreement with employees under the award rate could not carry on during the depresssion if the agreements were abrogated, and a large number of hands would be rendered idle.

Japan's Continental Inroads

ONCE before modern times Japan pushed armed forces onto the Asiatic mainland, when the Shogun Hideyoshi, a doughty warrior who had risen to supreme power from peasant ranks, sent an army of 300,000 to Korea in 1592.

After a ruinous war with China, the troops were recalled in 1598. In this war the Japanese used firearms for the first time against a foreign foe, and the Koreans introduced an ironclad war vessel—the "Tortoise Boat"—which enabled them to win a battle in Chinhai Bay.

Modern Japanese penetration into the continent began in 1894 with the Sino-Japanese War, resulting in a Japanese protectorate over Korea. Following the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, this position was strengthened, and in 1910 Korea was annexed by the Island Empire.

Chief dates in later attempts of Japan to gain a foothold on the continent follow:

1914

August—Tsingtao and other German possessions in Shantung Province taken by Japan, with co-operation of small British force.

1915

January—Twenty-one Demands made by Japan on China, including territorial concessions in Shantung and Manchuria.

1922

Feb. 6—Washington treaties signed. Shantung returned to China. In Nine-Power Treaty, Japan agrees to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China.

1931

Sept. 18-19—Mukden incident of alleged railway sabotage followed by Japanese occupation of Mukden.

1932

Jan. 3—Chinchow taken by Japan.

Jan. 28—Japanese begin bombardment of Chinese district of Shanghai.

Feb. 5—Harbin captured, completing Japanese control of Manchuria.

Feb. 18—Independence of Manchoukuo declared.

Sept. 15—Japan formally recognizes independence of Manchoukuo.

1933

March 4—Occupation of Jehol City.

May 23—Japanese troops beyond Great Wall at Tungchow, 13 miles from Peiping.

May 31—Tangku Truce, stipulating Great Wall as Chinese-Manchukuan boundary, with Jehol Province added to Manchoukuo.

1935

Jan. 23—Japanese clash with Chinese along Jehol-Chahar frontier, disputing area north of Great Wall.

Jan. 26—Japanese report disputed area cleared of Chinese troops.

Hitler Renounces Laudatory Speech To Open Reichstag

Frick Ready With Plan to Divide Germany Into 20 Provinces

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Contrary to general expectations, the Reichstag will not be convoked Jan. 31 to listen to a laudatory review of two years of National Socialist accomplishments by Reich Führer Adolf Hitler, it was announced today.

An announcement by the Ministry of Propaganda, headed by Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels, said:

"The anniversary of the success of the National Socialist Revolution is no occasion for a gay festival."

Instead, the German public will learn what further steps for the unification of the Reich have been taken, and how the Saar is to be reincorporated with Germany.

The political topography of the Reich is to be divided into 20 districts or territories, with a population of around three to four millions each, according to the plan announced by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior. It is understood the boundaries will conform to the present boundaries of Reichswehr units.

Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring of Prussia is said to have opposed the plan to divide Germany into districts, with the support of President von Hindenburg and many other especially in the Prussian state, which they did not relish seeing divided. Dr. Frick and General Göring have long been in sharp opposition within the Hitler Cabinet on this point. Now Dr. Frick seems to have won his case. He made a statement on Jan. 7 that the new plan would move forward swiftly. He declared that the new territories will no longer retain their old contours but will rest on economic or geographic reasons dictated by national interest.

In making the announcement that the plan would be presented to the next Reichstag for its approval, Dr. Frick said that its purpose is to transmute German unity into permanency, co-ordination being the determined aim of the changes.

Dr. Hellmuth Nicolai and the cartographers of the Ministry of the Interior drafted the plan. The thirteen provinces are to bear the names of original Teutonic tribes.

Dr. Paul Joseph Göbbels, Propaganda Minister, is said to have worked with the Ministry of the Interior in the development of the plan.

Greeks Organize Anti-Red Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—To assist the police in combating Communism in Greece, a new organization has been nominated here by the Government, called the "Service of Social and National Defense."

It is announced that stern measures are to be taken to stop subversive propaganda and agitation which lately is said to have been spreading among the youth, particularly in the army and the schools.

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Rush Work on Boulder Dam Is Diverted to Power House For Handling Stored Water

Great Barrier Which Rears Itself Among Peaks and Tunnels Along Mountains Will Take Care of Floods but Turbines Must Make Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Jan. 28—Climbing up between the mountains, Boulder Dam has reached its majesty of height and taken its place among engineering masterpieces.

So lofty is it that it seems to strive toward the peaks of the mountains shouldering it on either side. So deep is it that down at its base heavy timbering looks like matchwood.

Beyond its rising walls, still higher on the mountains, run the artificial river courses the engineers have built to carry off the flood waters of the Colorado River. When its waters are backed up behind the dam and the floods come, they will make rivers among the mountain tops.

Nothing tells the immensity of the dam better than these aerial spillways, huge concrete basins, 600 to 700 feet long and 125 feet deep. They lead to tunnels, the largest ever built, it is said here. These tunnels dart down through the mountains, around the dam, and to the old river bed below it.

Will Make Lofty Waterfall

Today the spillways peer down so much above the slowly mounting dam that it seems impossible water should ever be raised to such altitude. They have been inset into the rock 575 feet above the present surface of the Colorado River. In a more rainy region they would often be lost among the clouds.

As the workmen toil on 24 hours a day, they will gradually push the dam up until it finally overtops the cliff-like spillways. In a few years more the reservoir made by the dam will be filled, the spring sun will melt the snows on myriad mountain peaks, and a new tide will pour into the lake behind the dam. Its waters will swell until they gently overflow into these emergency river beds, plunge down through the caverns cut for them through the mountains, and race back into the river at a speed of two miles a minute.

Each of these spillways is large enough to swallow the common current of Niagara Falls. The whole Colorado River at normal flood, that powerful torrent which has rampantly threatened hundreds of thousands of farm acres, can be tucked into one of the dizzy channels.

Last Days of Wild River

Down below, the Colorado River meanders into the canyon as it has done for centuries. It is now spending its last few days as a stream primeval. Out in the sunshine of the desert it bends a beautiful blue. Between the high dark canyon walls it pushes ahead a muddy yellow. In this season of low water it wheels mildly into a single tunnel carrying it around the dam. It is no bigger nor more imposing than a hundred ordinary rivers. By no means does it occupy all its tunnel, but only washes its lower lip.

Yet 48 stories up on the mountain's back the workmen have prepared new tunnel openings for the river. What enormous mouths they are! They gape at the spillway's end with startling vastness.

To look down on the river so far below that it seems little, and then stare into one of these airy tunnel mouths big enough to gulp down an eight-story hotel, is to get one of the principal surprises of Boulder Dam. Here among the mountains everything appears to be done on a mountain scale.

Strength and Beauty Combine

Boulder Dam itself is not merely magnificent in size; it is graceful. The dam is no blunt wedge of concrete stuck in between two mountain sides to block a stream, govern it and turn its force to power. Its makers have achieved beauty as well as strength.

The commanding wall it raises to the hitherto indomitable river is as the side of a towering skyscraper. Since its task will be to hold back enough water to cover the entire state of New York a foot deep, the dam-side toward the waters braces itself gently at its bottom. But the slant on this face is slight. Only the windows are lacking to give the impression of a lofty building.

In the old river bed, now dry, a few trucks are working. Within a few weeks the waters of the Colorado River will be partly turned back into their ancient channel, will shortly fetch an unaccustomed halt at the barrier, will pile up foot by foot, and the men of this age will see the bottom of the river here no more.

Mouths to Feed Power Plant

Four curious towers sentinel the dam on this approach. Their checkered design contrasts with the broad spaces of the dam. These are the intake towers, through which the water will be taken into the power plant to make electricity. They begin on the mountain side 250 feet above the river bed, so as to obtain clear water, and will soar 380 feet higher.

The other face of the dam, that looking down stream and sheltering the power plant now building at its base, is even more graceful than the first. In shape the dam is a triangle. It braces itself against the waters chiefly on the side away from them. This side sweeps down in a swift toboggan slope to complete a base almost as broad as the dam's height.

The vast descent is streamlined, doubtless the greatest piece of streamlining there is. Glide, curve and charm have been fashioned on a mammoth scale by workmen swinging buckets of concrete half as tall again as themselves and dropping 16 tons of building material at a time.

Down-River Side To Be Dry

As the concrete is poured in strips five feet high, they furnish the dam with a mild, pleasing pattern. Just now the dam's faces are somewhat olive colored rather than white, for water is kept coursing over and through the structure to cool the concrete.

The sloping side looking down the river will preserve its graceful face. No water will run over its top. All will be carried around, for most of the time through the power plant. This is going up rapidly.

From the top of the dam the construction of the power house 46 stories below seems like toying with splinters. Above, everything appears quiet. Not many men are visible. A modest-looking crew is employed at filling several sections of the dam's top. A handful is similarly busied on the tops of the intake towers. Machinery snaps up a 16-ton bucket, whisks it out across the gulf, and recalls it. The height of the dam goes up an unobservable mite as the spectator watches. There is expedition, but not hurry. It seems strange so great a work can be built with apparently so few men.

River Bed Full of Trucks

But down at the power plant the haste of the builders discloses itself. The former river bed is filled with trucks. They are bringing in materials and carting out rock removed from the cofferdam. The immediate big job concentrates here.

A 15-story power house is shooting up under the pressure of three shifts a day and the help of floodlights at night, just as on the dam. Made in the shape of a horseshoe, its wings will be 625 feet long and the section against the dam 300 feet wide.

Good reason there is for speed. The dam is to make more electricity than any other water-power development in the world, some 1,735,000 horsepower. All this electricity has been contracted for in advance. The water will be stored up by the dam waiting to do its work long before the power plant is ready. The largest of the electrical units to be installed, 115,000 horsepower turbines, will exceed in size the biggest that have been made anywhere.

Promises Huge Income

Average income from the sale of the electricity is expected to run over $7,000,000 a year. These are all causes for the size of the plant and the activity about it, neither of which is guessed by the spectator looking down from the observation point on a level with the dam's top.

Such are the giant externals of the dam. They are of the world today. To walk into the mountains through the great tunnels is to step into the era when the mountains were born.

They are made of volcanic rock and no man has stood at the heart of them since they were cast up flaming.

The easiest entrance is through a lofty cave blasted into the mountain side, making a stately passage fit for a cathedral. The soft, red brown of the ragged rock walls soon fades in the darkness. The stony floor slants down easily and runs on until it meets a tunnel of tunnels.

Straight through the mountain paralleling the river, a beautifully rounded chamber has been bored blocks long. No jagged corners of broken rocks encircle it, for these have all been midden away under a concrete coating of perfect smoothness.

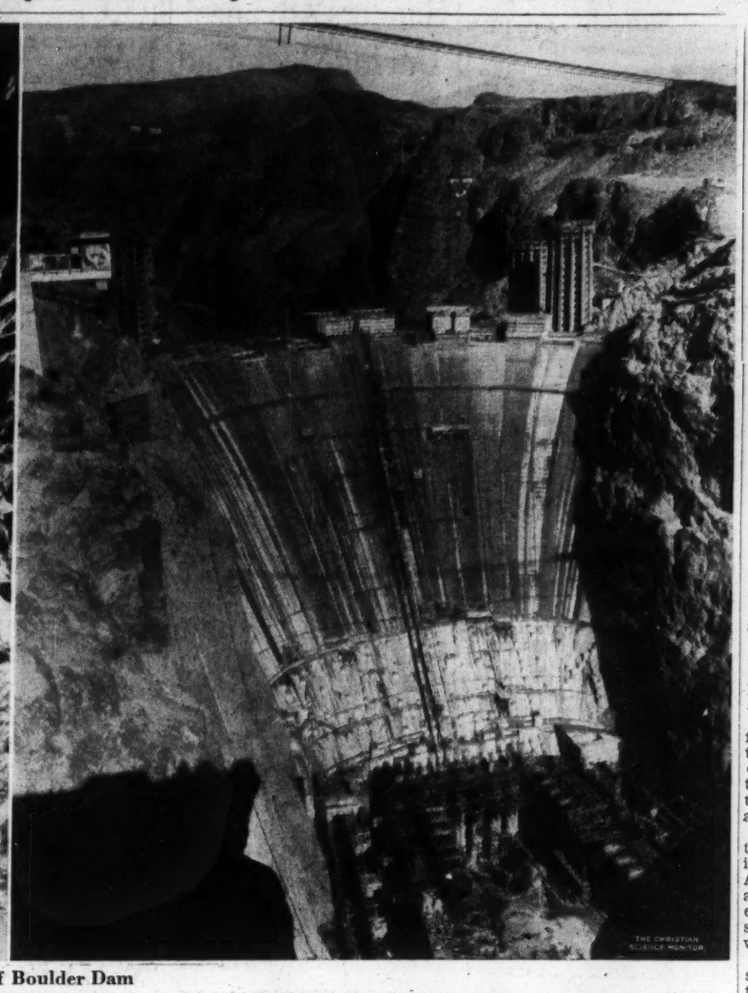
Feed Pipes Are Gigantic

The tunnel is a vast cylinder, hollowed out close to the base of the mountains. At its end near the dam a short length of pipe 30 feet in diameter has been set in place, and the noise of the workmen resounds. So far away is the piping that few would perceive it to be large enough to engirdle two locomotives, one set above the other. Yet the pipe is not sufficient to fill up the tunel whose ceiling still arches widely over it.

This is the first of the piping running on a level to feed water to the turbines. Down to it from the intake towers other huge pipes will conduct the rushing water. Dashing into this long tunnel with tremendous force gained from its steep drop, the water will find escape through 13-foot pipes into the power plant. The row of these side tunnels has been cut. Left just as they were blasted, they look like prehistoric caverns.

Everything on the ordinary scale of man is dwarfed here in this mountain venture. But Boulder Dam after all is itself dwarfed by the overtopping mountains.

Where Red Light Is Set Against the Roaring Colorado



Left: Wide World

Two Views of Boulder Dam

Left—Looking Downstream From the Crest of the Dam, Showing Construction Work Preparatory to Building of Power House. Right—The Sheer Mass of the Dam Itself With the Hydroelectric Plant, Now Under Construction, Nestling at Its Base.

Tahitians Join Tin Theater For Old Film Thrillers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUTIRA, Tahiti—In the center of the small village of Tautira some 60 miles from Papeete, and very near the extreme end of the island of Tahiti, is a small moving picture house constructed of bamboo and tin. Once a week the 50 or more natives who can afford such a luxury gather to witness the hair-raising and blood-chilling escapades of actors and actresses filmed some 14 years ago.

The floor of this theater is sand and the seats hard wooden benches. Music is furnished by three or four native boys with guitars and ukuleles. During the lull moments of the picture the orchestra is accompanied by the audience in native songs, ceasing immediately when the change of scene promises action.

The native exhibits more emotion during the pictures than the actors and actresses ever dreamed of portraying. Like children, they actually live the picture.

Due to the age of the film and its hard use, it breaks numberless times and of course this bring forth dejected sighs from the audience and much comment on the previous action.

The native cannot read English. So a native boy who knows a small amount of English is employed as interpreter, to translate the wording shown in the picture from English to the native language—this, in a very loud and oratorical voice.

But instead of translating word for word, he gives his own version of the various scenes and seems to be quite a story-teller, for he talks continuously throughout the picture to the accompaniment of many sighs and exclamations from the audience.

The method used to lure the native back to the theater the following week is one which was used in America a few years ago. All pictures are shown in episodes, each episode ending on the verge of a crucial scene and then—continued next week!

This method causes intense discussion during the week, all natives trying to figure the way out of such a predicament of the hero and heroine.

Military Authorities Take Steps to Block Theft of Firearms

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Military orders have locked the doors on a possible source of gangland weapons, authorities here disclosed Saturday.

The orders, issued following the revelation of raids on National Guard armories in various parts of the country in the past year, have made the contents of guard arsenals no more dangerous than so many sticks of wood in the event they fall into criminal hands.

All armory weapons except those now strapped to the sides of custodians and their aides have had their key parts removed.

Trigger assemblies were ordered out of Browning automatic rifles, a favorite with outlaws. Bolts were jerked from Springfield rifles. Automatic pistols were robbed of firing pins and hammers were taken from the regulation army revolvers. The parts are now locked in sturdy safes or stowed away in secret hiding places.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently said that 1037 rifles, many of them automatics, hundreds of pistols and ammunition mounting to thousands of rounds, were clandestinely removed last year from armories. The greater part of the stolen armament is still missing and in possession of criminals.

Almost every major clash with gangs has found officers facing fire from stolen military weapons in the hands of their illicit owners.

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Marvin Swanson Wins Men's Title At Oconomowoc

Five American Skating Records Are Broken in Tournament

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 28 (AP)—One United States skating crown moved from St. Paul over to the other twin city yesterday and another back to Buffalo, N. Y., as Marvin Swanson of Minneapolis took the men's title and Kit Klein, the women's in the last day of the eighth running of the United States speed skating championships on Fowler Lake.

Five American records were broken yesterday in the nationals and the six divisions of the Great Lakes Tournament.

Win in Last Event

Swanson captured the championship in the last event, the men's five mile, leading a fast field and leaving the defending champion, Jimmy Webster, of St. Paul, well in the pack trailers. Swanson had only 30 points at the start of yesterday's program, with Webster heading the list with 50. Swanson laid down his challenge when he won the three-quarter-mile event and then forged out in the finale.

Miss Klein's triumph proved that champions do come back. The Buffalo girl lost the title she won in 1933 to Dorothy Franey of St. Paul last year. Miss Klein avenged the defeat by nosing out Miss Franey yesterday by 10 points.

Orel Duffy of Toronto, Ont., won the intermediate boys' division title of the Great Lakes meet in a 220-yard skateoff with Richard Beard of Minneapolis, whom he had tied in regular event point standings. The Canadian lad shattered the American record time of 19s. flat, set by Leo Freisinger of Chicago in 1934 at Minneapolis. Duffy's time was 18.8s. Heard had a new American record in the 440-yard event as one consolation, however. He won the race in 36.7s., lowering by half a second the time Freisinger made in Minneapolis last year.

Kit Klein Breaks Record

In her spurt to victory in the mile and the women's championship, Miss Klein broke the record she set last year at Minneapolis by 6 2-10s. The 1934 mark was 3m. 14.4s.

Miss Franey broke another American women's mark when in an 880-yard qualifying heat she covered the distance in 1m. 28.6s. She set the previous mark at 1m. 32.5s. at Minneapolis last year.

Patrick Maloney of Minneapolis, in sprinting to the juvenile boys' championship, broke the mile record in his division only a few minutes after Ed Bredemus of Minneapolis lowered it in a qualifying heat.

Maloney's time was 1m. 31.6s.; Bredemus's was 1m. 35s. The previous mark set in 1930 at Lake Placid, N. Y., by Jim Barry of New York, was 1m. 37.2s.

Eight records in all were broken in the two-day program. Saturday the senior women's three-quarter mile, the intermediate boys' three-quarter mile and the junior 220-yard dash marks fell. The 220-mark was the only one broken in final event competition, the other two in qualifying heats.

Barnstadt Captures Speed Skating Title

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—Roy Barnstadt of New York won the eastern states speed skating championships here yesterday in a half-mile skate-off with Jack Shannon of Troy, after each had scored 80 points in a meet in which a new world record was set in the junior class.

Alfred Reid Jr., 15-year-old Lake Placid skater, set a new world mark in the half-mile when he skated the distance in 1m. 27 3-5s., shaving 4 1-5s. off the old mark set by Herbert Flack in 1929. Reid won the championship of his class by taking the 220.

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Donald Strachan Wins Haddon Hall Squash Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 28—Donald Strachan of Philadelphia won permanent possession of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall squash racquets trophy yesterday. He defeated Neil J. Sullivan, also of Philadelphia, the present United States squash racquets champion, in the final round of the Atlantic coast championship in three straight games, 15--10, 15—11, 15—12. Both Strachan and Sullivan held two legs on the trophy before the final was played. Strachan won legs in 1932 and 1933 and Sullivan in 1930 and 1934.

Strachan beat his clever rival, who was seeded No. 1, by driving low, hard shots down the side walls with a few baffling corner shots.

George Smith of Princeton won consolation honors when he defeated Samuel B. Gilpin 2d of Philadelphia in the final, 15—10, 11—15, 15—6, 15—7.

Sullivan reached the finals in the championship proper Sunday morning, when he defeated Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club of Boston in straight games, 15—5, 15—13, 15—11. The Boston player, also seeded, put up a strong fight before bowing out of the competition.

Strachan, former intercollegiate champion while at Princeton, won his semifinal round match from William H. Baugher of Baltimore, also in straight games, 15—6, 15—8, 15—10. The summary:

Atlantic Coast Squash Racquets Championship—Semifinal Round

Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, defeated Richard V. Wakeman, Boston, 15—5, 15—13, 15—11.

Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated William H. Baugher, Baltimore, 15—6, 15—8, 15—10.

Final Round

Strachan defeated Sullivan, 15—10, 15—11, 15—12.

Arsenal Defeats Leicester City 1-0

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP) — Football first-division leaders showed convincing superiority in today's fourth-round matches of the English Soccer Cup competition. Arsenal defeated Leicester City 1 to 0 in one of the major games between first-division outfits.

The only surprise was the draw between Portsmouth of the first division and Bristol of the third. Playing at Portsmouth, the two west-country clubs ended the contest without a goal being scored. Norwich City of the second division, playing at home to the first division Leeds United team, achieved a 3-to-3 tie.

Blackburn Rovers knocked out Liverpool 1 to 0 in a game involving two first-division squads. Sunderland and Everton will have to battle it out again to determine which will continue in the cup contest. They played to a 1-to-1 draw on Sunderland's grounds. In another game between two first leaguers, Sheffield Wednesday traveled to Wolverhampton to defeat the Wolves 2 to 1.

Herbert Courtney And J. H. Shoemaker to Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Herbert Courtney, of New York, drew even again with J. Howard Shoemaker, of New York, Saturday night, in the race for the national amateur pocket billiard title by defeating Walter Flynn, of New Haven, Conn., 125 to 106. In a nip-and-tuck battle that lasted 47 innings, Courtney increased his unbroken string of victories to 6. His high run, 16, was three below Flynn's.

By his victory, the New Yorker won the right to meet Shoemaker, defending champion, in the title match on Monday night.

Al Broder, of Philadelphia, won his first game in championships Saturday night against Larry Wolf, of St. Louis, 125 to 85. He scored a run of 30, fourth highest of the tourney. Wolf clicked off 14 in a row for his best of the evening. The match ran 23 innings.

Omer Joanisse of Detroit won his third match by defeating Lewis Matthews of Chicago, 125 to 110 in a 45-inning contest, one of the longest of the tourney to date. The victory was the Detroiter's third in five starts. He compiled a high run of 27, his best of the tourney so far.

The tournament committee decided late Saturday to throw out defeats against all contenders beaten by Howard Lindley, Minneapolis ace, who was disqualified Friday night after a charge of professionalism was placed against him.

This action left Joanisse with three victories and two defeats instead of three and three. It also gave Larry Wolf, St. Louis; Walter Flynn, New Haven, and Al Broder, Philadelphia, one less loss each.

Bears Display Power

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP)—In a display of power that was far too much for the New York Giants, the Chicago Bears evened an old score yesterday by handing their opponents a 21-to-0 defeat before 15,000 persons at Gilmore Stadium. All the scoring came in the first half as the Bears ran over and around their opponents unmercifully with "Bronk" Nagurski, crushing fullback and fleet-footed Beattie Feathers and Keith Molesworth, doing most of the ball packing. The Bears made three successive touchdown drives without being stopped. They probably were remembering that 30-to-13 defeat two months ago in New York when they lost the national pro title to the Giants on an icy field.

Fred Ostermueller Signs

Fred Ostermueller, the young left-handed pitcher who last season developed into one of the most promising boxmen in the major leagues, has signed his 1935 contract with the Boston Red Sox, it is announced by Eddie Collins, general manager of the club. Terms of the contract are not known, but it is understood that Ostermueller received an increase.

Canadian Francais Win

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Canadian Press via Reuters)—The Canadians Francais hockey team defeated the London All-Stars, 8 to 5 Sunday. The scorers for the French sextet were Besson Sr., Mousette and Gagnon with two apiece, Besson Jr. and Ramsay.

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Canadiens And Rangers Advance During Week-End

Americans and Wings Fail to Hold Places—Hawks Increase Margin

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	16	4	10	69	54	36
Boston	15	3	11	68	64	33
Detroit	11	6	11	69	58	28
Rangers	12	4	11	75	75	28

Canadian Division

Toronto	21	3	7	91	61	45
Montreal	13	2	11	70	48	28
Canadiens	10	3	14	54	78	23
Americans	7	1	15	58	79	.21
St. Louis	6	4	21	54	91	16

Results Jan. 26

Canadiens 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 0, Toronto 0, overtime.

Results Jan. 27

Boston 2, Detroit 2, overtime.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.
Rangers 4, Americans 3.

Canadiens and Rangers advanced in the National Hockey League standings as a result of the week-end hockey games. Canadiens passed Americans to take third place in the Canadian group by defeating the Bruins 3-2, Saturday night, while the Americans lost to Rangers last night, 4-2. Rangers stepped into a tie for third in the American division when the Detroit Red Wings played a scoreless tie with Toronto Saturday night, and then went overtime again, 2-2, with the Bruins last night.

Chicago Black Hawks increased their lead of the American group with a 5-3 victory over St. Louis Eagles at Chicago last night. The contest really went to the Hawks in the first two periods when they ran up a three-goal lead before the Eagles scored at 19:50 of the second period.

Those surprising New York Rangers are baffling critics all over the circuit. Faltering badly throughout November and December, it was generally believed that for the first time since 1926-27 the Patrick men would be out of the playoffs. Starting Jan. 3, however, the Rangers spurted and now have gone through nine consecutive games without defeat, six victories and three ties for 15 points out of a possible 18.

In direct contrast to the spurt of Rangers has been the slump of their intercity rivals, Americans. Including last night's defeat, Americans have gone through nine straight games without victory, tying four times for a total of only four points out of a possible 18. Meanwhile the slump has cost Americans third place in the group standing. Manager Joe Simpson has promised changes in the team personnel to stem the trend of results.

In playing two ties over the week end, Wings have competed in three no-decision affairs in their past four games. That Chicago victory brought the Hawks through five games without defeat. Canadiens came back nicely after two overwhelming defeats from Rangers by defeating Maroons on Thursday and winning 3-2 against the Bruins Saturday.

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 27, Pennsylvania 22.
Armour 36, Michigan Normal 36.
Augustana 39, Carthage 36.
Assumption 33, Detroit 31.
Baltimore 35, Gallaudet 27.
Birm.-Southern 37, Auburn 26.
Butler 54, Indiana Teachers 40.
Capital 43, Bowling Green 39.
Centenary 46, Louisiana Tech. 43.
Cornell C. 41, Monmouth 21.
Creighton 30, Okla. A. & M. 22.
Davis-Elkins 68, Morris Harvey 44.
De Paul 36, Kalamazoo T. 32.
Emory-Henry 34, Roanoke 26.
Franklin 33, Manchester 30.
Geneva 32, Youngstown 24.
Georgetown 34, Carnegie Tech. 30.
Geo. Williams 44, American P. E. 25.
Grinnell 43, Iowa T. 24.
Hamline 52, River Falls T. 40.
Howard 29, St. Paul 28.
Iowa State 37, Missouri 28.
Iowa Wesleyan 40, Parsons 34.
Indiana Central 17, Ball State 16.
Kansas 43, Kansas State 37.
Kentucky 48, Tennessee 21.
LaSalle 35, Seton Hall 19.
Long Island 48, Rider 14.
Luther 41, Dubuque 24.
Manhattan 44, Wagner 21.
Maryville 46, Carson-Newman 37.
Michigan State 37, Wayne 20.
Macalester 33, Augsburg 14.
Muhlenberg 37, Penn A. C. 27.
Murfreesboro 40, Mississippi College 25.
Nebraska 34, Denver 22.
New Hampshire 36, Lowell T. S. 34.
Notre Dame 32, Chicago 30.
Ogiethorpe 42, Sewanee 31.
Ohio State 29, Northwestern 19.
Omaha 46, Wayne 19.
Oregon State 28, Washington 17.
Pittsburgh 35, West Virginia 34.
Rice 43, Baylor 31.
Rhode Island 35, Holy Cross 26.
St. Ambrose 27, Columbia C. 17.
St. Bonaventure 29, Alfred 23.
St. Joseph's 38, P. M. C. 31.
St. Lawrence 32, McGill 24.
St. Mary's 31, Winona T. 29.
Temple 28, Fordham 24.
Thiel 39, Penn 24.
Tufts 33, Northeastern 30.
Virginia 39, Hampden-Sydney 13.
Worcester P. I. 44, Arnold 30.
W. Ky. T. 49, E. Ky T. 25.
Xavier 37, Transylvania 24.
Yale 30, Cornell 28.

Mercersburg Claims Mark

MERCERSBURG, Penna., Jan. 28 (AP)—By turning in a 3m. 12.8s. performance in the 300-yard medley relay, the Mercersburg Academy swimming team yesterday claimed a mark better than the world's scholastic record. The Mercersburg relay team, made up of Bill Mackey, Philadelphia; Bob Johnson, New Haven, Conn., and Nelson Otis, Cleveland, Ohio, set the time Saturday in a dual meet with the University of Pennsylvania freshmen natators. The academy won the meet, 58 to 17.

M. C. C. Scores 258

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 28 (Canadian Press)—Great Britain's touring Marylebone Cricket Club scored 258 runs in the first innings against the West Indies test eleven Saturday, in answer to a first innings total of 302 by the West Indians. After the Englishmen completed their innings, the homesters went in again and had scored two runs for no wickets by lunch time. It was the third day of the match, which will end today.

Hawks Buy Players

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League have purchased a pair of forwards, Cully Dahlstrom and Oscar Hanson, from the St. Paul club of the Central League, for delivery in the near future. Three other Saints, Amery Hanson and Hodge Johnson, forwards, and Oscar Olmquist, goalie, were purchased for delivery next season.

College Waterpolo Result

Yale 20, Pennsylvania 8.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Sporting Around the Hub

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, at Chestnut Hill, will be the scene this year of three national doubles tennis tournaments—men's, mixed and women's—if the recommendation of the New England Lawn Tennis Association is acted upon favorably by the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the annual meeting next month. The men's and mixed doubles tourneys are already scheduled for the Longwood club, but the women's doubles tournament is being sought by the New England body.

An effort is also being made to bring the national public parks tournament to the Boston district by 1936. Delegates to the national annual meeting, Feb. 9, will propose an amendment whereby member clubs will be prohibited from paying any player's expenses in connection with tournament tennis (other than concerns national and sectional representatives). This amendment is suggested in place of the eight-weeks-of-play rule with expenses paid, which the national body proposes to adopt.

Joseph W. Thurston of Hartford has been elected president of the New England Lawn Tennis Association. Dr. Walter Jennings of Worcester is vice-president; Henry R. Guild of Boston, treasurer, and Edward H. Bonnelli of Boston, secretary. The association's delegates are Irving C. Wright and Frederick McC. Bundy, Massachusetts; George F. Robinson, Connecticut; J. D. E. Jones, Rhode Island; Robinson Verrill, Maine; William A. Barron, New Hampshire, and Dr. Charles A. Adams, Vermont.

Harvard's varsity and junior varsity polo team won their matches Saturday evening in the Commonwealth Armory, Allston. The Crimson varsity scored an unexpected victory over the White Mountain Polo Ranch trio, 11 to 10, and the junior varsity riders downed the First Corps Area Officers, 4 to 3½. The third game of the evening resulted in a victory for the Winchester Aces over the Battery A team, 4 to 2.

Suzanne Davis of Waban will defend her United States figure skating title at the national championships to be held Feb. 8 and 9 under the direction of the New Haven Figure Skating Club at the New Haven (Conn.) Arena. The events on the program will include novice, junior and senior singles for men and women; junior and senior pairs, fours and waltzing. Maribel Y. Vinson of New York, formerly of Winchester, Mass., will be Miss Davis' chief rival. Miss Vinson was abroad last year. This year, the former Winchester skater will team with George E. B. Hill of Cambridge in the pairs competition. Grace and James Madden of Boston, present champions, will defend. Polly Blodgett and Roger F. Turner of Boston will also compete.

The Country Club Reds defeated the Royal Montreal Blues of the Montreal Curling Club, 48 to 42, to win the Edwards Cup Saturday at Brookline.

Newton Y. M. C. A. won the right to represent Eastern Massachusetts District in the next playoffs of the two-state Y. M. C. A. junior basketball championship by virtue of its 42-to-20 victory over the Boston Y Saturday night in the final of the trial games held at the Somerville Y. M. C. A.

Mortimer Silverman of Brookline, Boston University's star breaststroke swimmer, will be the lone Terrier entry in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States' junior 220-yard breaststroke championship, which is to be held in Washington next week. Silverman holds the N. E. A. A. A. U. junior breaststroke championship and for the past four years was runnerup in the 220-yard senior N. E. A. A. A. U. event.

The Jersey City Reds play a return game with the Boston Trojans in an American Professional Basketball League game at the Boston Arena tonight. The preliminary game tonight will be fought out between a Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation team and the Roxbury Neighborhood House quintet. The program starts at 8 o'clock.

Tilden Downs Lott In Chicago Debut

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d spoiled George Lott's home-town debut as a professional tennis player Saturday night, winning 13—11, 6—0, in the opening singles match of the professional troupe's first mid-western appearance. The first set was bitterly contested, the games being tied 10 times before Tilden finally broke Lott's service to win.

Tilden's superior backhand and line placements proved the margin of superiority. Lott's net game kept him in the running during the first set, but he blew up in the second and Big Bill romped to victory.

Tilden teamed with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., also another former national amateur champion, to down Lott and Lester R. Stoefen, the two newcomers to the pro troupe, in the evening's doubles match, 12—10, 6—4. The winners broke through Stoefen's service in the twenty-first game and Vines won the next on his serve to clinch the first set.

In the nightcap singles match Vines defeated Stoefen, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, after much interference on the part of several spectators, who finally were removed. Two fans kept calling "fault," "out," and the wrong score so much that even the umpire made a mistake in the score.

Winnipeg Monarchs Win Amateur Hockey Title

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (C.P. Cable via Reuters)—The Winnipeg Monarchs yesterday captured the international amateur hockey contest for the world championship, defeating Switzerland in the final match, 4 to 2. The conquering Manitobans swept through the contest with a record of seven victories in the seven games they played.

England defeated Czechoslovakia, 2 to 1, and thus finished third in the standing, with Czechoslovakia fourth.

Jay Gould

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Jay Gould, for years one of the world's ranking court tennis players and grandson of the noted financier, passed on late Saturday night at Margaretville, N. Y. He was America's court tennis champion from 1906 until 1926, when he gave up the title. He continued in doubles play, however, and won his nineteenth doubles title in 1932 with W. C. Wright of Philadelphia as partner. Gould was described by one authority as being the greatest amateur ever to take part in the highly intricate indoor game. His greatest victory in the sport came in 1914, when he defeated G. F. Covey, of London, professional champion, for the world's open title.

Little and Miss Traung Win

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (AP)—W. Lawson Little, American and British amateur golf champion, and Miss Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, runner-up in the 1934 United States women's championships, teamed yesterday and defeated Walter C. Hagen and Mrs. L. J. Tescher, 3 and 2, in a nine-hole exhibition. Hagen is a former holder of the United States open and P. G. A. titles. Mrs. Tescher holds the northern California women's title. The match was played at the Presidio Golf Club course between the quarterfinal and semifinal rounds of the San Francisco match play open tournament.

Whitehead and Durand Tie

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J., and Celeste Durand of Garden City, L. I., tied yesterday for the Florida East Coast medal play golf championship with 36-hole cards of 149 each. Whitehead slipped to a 76 yesterday, which with his 73 of Saturday was good enough to tie Durand's steady 74—75. Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., was in third place with 150. Ned Peterson of Watertown, Mass., Talbot T. Speer, Baltimore, and Charles Bennett of St. Augustine tied for low net honors with 143.

Green Equals World's Record

Milton G. Green, Harvard '36, twice equaled the world's record for the 45-yard hurdles in the William C. Prout Memorial Games held at the Boston Garden Saturday night when he won a preliminary heat in 5 4-5s. and then won the final in the same time. Ivan Fuqua of Indiana, United States 400-meter champion, was awarded the Fitzgerald Trophy as the outstanding performer of the meet. He won the 600-yard run in 1m. 14.8s., a new meet record for that event.

Norfolk Woman Wins

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28 (AP)—Ida Simmons of Norfolk won the Dixie duckpin sweepstakes for women here, rolling 1119 for the nine games, a new world's record for women. Close behind here was Lorraine Gulli, Washington, No. 1 player in the world, according to United States rankings. Miss Simmons is ranked No. 2 nationally. Alice Deluge, Bridgeport, Conn., was third with 1064.

Amateur Hockey Results

Chicago B. R. 3, Essex Frontiers 1.
Crescent-H. A. C. 7, Brantford H. C. 0.
Floral Park H. C. 11, Winsted H. C. 0.
Sea Gulls 12, Brantford 3.

College Swimming Results

Minnesota 40, Gustavus Adolphus 35.
Wesleyan 50, Worcester P. I. 17.
West Point 51, Amherst 20.
Yale 42, Pennsylvania 23.

New Jersey Squash In Quarterfinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 28—Six members of the first 10 of squash tennis, and two members of the local club, filled the quarterfinal brackets of the New Jersey squash tennis Club, as the result of the play over the week-end. Harry F. Wolf, national champion and four times winner of the title; Milton Baron, Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., Edward G. McLaughlin, Philip T. Moore and Rowland B. Haines, will meet during the week in that order, with the semifinals next Saturday, and the final next Sunday. In the lower bracket, the forced defaults of Arnold Wood Jr. and Edward R. Larigan, snowbound by the recent storm, left the places open to A. Hunt Marckwald Jr. and Edward P. Field Jr., who will meet during the week also.

Ludlow Vandeventer of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, scored a double sensation in the earlier rounds, by successively defeating Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, and Franklin V. Brodil, of the champion Columbia University Club team. But when he encountered Edward G. McLaughlin, also of that team, he was defeated yesterday afternoon, 15—10, 15—8. The third-round summaries.

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated J. B. Quincy Jr., Elizabeth T. and C. C., 15—3, 15—2.
Milton Baron, City Athletic Club, defeated Walter D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, 15—13, 18—16.
F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated E. L. Kilroe, Columbia University Club, 15—3, 15—8.
E. D. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. and C. C., 15—10, 15—8.
Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth T. and C. C., 15—2, 15—4.
Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Charles G. Hurd, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—8.
A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, won from Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, by default.
E. P. Field Jr., Short Hills Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—3, 15—11.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	14	3	11	57	68	28
Detroit	14	6	11	82	64	28
Buffalo	13	3	2	66	57	26
Cleveland	12	0	13	63	71	24
Syracuse	11	1	15	69	75	22
Windsor	10	5	12	56	58	20

Results Jan. 26

Buffalo 3, Detroit 0.
Syracuse 3, Cleveland 1.
London 0, Windsor 0, overtime.

Result Jan. 27

Syracuse 7, Detroit 6.

Zoberski Has 356 Points

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—About 10,000 people saw Ted Zoberski of Detroit, Mich., tally 356 points to take first place in the first All-American ski tournament, sponsored by the Winsted Ski Club here yesterday. Zoberski, who flew here by plane, made competitive jumps of 175 and 180 feet to lead Bunny Nelson of Montreal by 29 points. John Tessmer of Detroit was third with 296 points. Six skiiers completed for the honors. In an exhibition jump, Zoberski hopped 200 feet, 16 feet short of the hill record, made last year by Alf Angen of Salt Lake City.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	15	5	8	86	67	35
Quebec	13	3	12	86	63	29
Providence	10	6	8	61	61	26
New Haven	10	4	14	72	84	24
Philadelphia	10	2	16	61	91	22

Result Jan. 26

Boston 4, Quebec 3.

Results Jan. 27

Quebec 2, Providence 2, overtime.
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 3.

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Two Star Class Yacht Races Go To Iselin's Ace

Defeats Two Other American and Two Cuban Yachts Off Havana

HAVANA, Jan. 28 (AP)—The western Long Island Sound boat, Ace, sailed by Adrian Iselin 2d of Port Washington, N. Y., made a clean sweep of the first day's racing in the International Star Class Regatta yesterday.

Ace defeated three other American boats and two Cuban craft in the opening race of the Cup of Cuba competition in the morning and then beat the same field plus seven additional Cuban yachts in the first race of the Bacardi Cup competition yesterday afternoon.

Iselin's craft covered the 10¼-mile Cuba Cup course in the morning race in 1h. 4m. 15s. In the afternoon the time over a slightly shorter course was 1h. 6m. 29s.

Trailing the Ace in the Cuba Cup race was the Havana entry, Aurrera V, sailed by Miguel de Sena. Sampson Smith of Cooperstown, N. Y., brought Pathfinder in third. Fourth place went to Elwood White's Shucks which, like Ace, represented the Western Long Island Sound fleet. The other two entries, Jupiter, sailed by Ed B. Jahncke of New Orleans, and Halcon, skippered by A. Garcis Tunon of Havana, were disqualified for fouling a marker buoy.

The next race of the Cuba Cup series will be sailed tomorrow afternoon after the Bacardi Cup series is continued in the morning. The regatta was originally scheduled to start last Thursday but was delayed by rough water.

As in the morning race, Iselin took an early lead in the afternoon Bacardi Cup race and held it most of the way, finishing nearly two minutes ahead of Tunon's Halcon. Jahncke's New Orleans entry, Jupiter, was third, followed in order by Smith in Pathfinder, Cesar Fuente of Havana in Jibaro, Angel Naya in Aitorito, C. De Cardenas in Kurrush, Fernando Bru in Mara, John Muhlfeld of Havana in Santa Elena, Peter Schellens of Havana in Galivan III, White in Shucks and Mario De Armas in Mosquito. Roberto Karman of Havana sailing Lia III withdrew and De Sena failed to start in the afternoon event.

Tunon put up a good race against the winner in the Bacardi race, slipping ahead as they passed the second marker, but Iselin regained the lead before they passed the third buoy and held it to the finish. Officials said that despite the fact the events were sailed in the heaviest seas on record for the midwinter regatta, both races were completed without a single protest.

Roy Mikkelson Jumps To Ski Championship

CANTON, S. D., Jan. 28 (AP)—Roy Mikkelson of the Auburn Ski Club, Auburn, Calif., became the United States ski champion when he outclassed a brilliant field of Class A riders at the national tournament on the famous Canton Hill yesterday. Mikkelson made two beautiful jumps of 172 and 184 feet.

Riding in his most dashing and stylish manner to score 224.10 points, three points ahead of his nearest competitor, Sverre Fredheim of Minneapolis, Mikkelson won his honors in much the same manner as he did in 1933, by out-jumping the field.

Fredheim placed second with 221.40 points. Casper Oimen, the defending champion, followed with 219.70 points. Fredheim's jumps were 170 and 180 feet and Oimen's 166 and 175.

John Elvrum of the Lake Arrowhead Ski Club, Los Angeles, Calif., with jumps of 166 and 180 feet, placed fourth with 219.25 and Harold Sorenson of Salisbury, Conn., fifth with 216.35 and clearing 167 and 173 feet in his two attempts.

College Polo Results

Harvard 11, W. M. Ranchers 10.
Lawrenceville 11½, Penn M. C. 2½.
West Point 19, 112th F. A. 8.
Yale 14½, Farmington Valley Club 10.

College Wrestling Result

Alfred 19, Ithaca P. E. 8.

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Harold McSpaden And Harry Cooper Enter Golf Final

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Coming down the home stretch with the drive of thoroughbreds, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, 26-year-old Kansas City (Kan.) professional, and "Light Horse" Harry Cooper of Chicago brushed aside remaining opposition yesterday to enter the finals of the San Francisco match play open golf tournament.

McSpaden, who emerged from obscurity a year ago to become a national contender in the annual winter "gold rush" of the tournament season, battled two opponents into submission yesterday in a display of par and under golf.

He eliminated Byron Nelson, the Texarkana (Texas) boy who jumped into prominence Saturday by beating Lawson Little, by the one-sided score of 6 and 4. Nelson's play was in direct contrast to his great shotmaking in defeating Little, the British and American amateur champion.

Against McSpaden, the putting of Nelson was below standard. He simply could not gauge his strokes on the greens. McSpaden, on the other hand, clung to par figures for the Presidio Club course, a 72-stroke layout.

The Kansan continued his assault on par in the semifinal round to defeat Ky Laffoon of Chicago, 3 and 1. He took a 2 up lead on Laffoon at the ninth and increased it to 3 up on the seventh with a par 4, Laffoon conceding after using that many strokes and still having a putt left.

Cooper, veteran of the golfing wars, and always ranked as a stiff competitor, defeated John Revolta of Milwaukee, 2 and 1 in the quarterfinals and edged out Jimmy Thomson of Long Beach, 1 up in the next to the last round.

Starke Wins at Round Hill

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—H. J. Starke of The Squash Club of New York triumphed over J. R. Ward of the same club, 15—7, 15—10, 6—15, 15—9, to annex the third annual class B squash racquets invitation tournament sponsored by the Round Hill Country Club.

College Hockey Results

Minnesota 4, Michigan Tech 2.
St. Anselm's 3, New Hampshire 3.

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American Swimming Records Shattered

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Three American swimming records, unbeaten for years, were shattered at the Roman Pools yesterday by two youngsters.

Ralph Flanagan of this city set new United States marks for the 300 and 400 freestyle events, and Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale and Miami, one of the country's outstanding swimmers, established a new record for the 220-yard breaststroke distance.

In the 300-yard freestyle race, Flanagan covered the distance in 3m. 11 1-5s. The old mark of 3m. 12 2-5s. was set by Johnny Weissmuller in Chicago in 1924.

After covering that distance, the youthful swimmer streaked on to negotiate the 400-yard route in 4m. 20 1-5s. The old time for that event was 4m. 22 2-5s. set by Arne Borg in Chicago in February, 1926.

Miss Rawls' time for the 220-yard breaststroke was 3m. 16 2-5s. Agnes Geraghty established the old mark of 3m. 17 1-5s. at Streator, Ill., in September 1927.

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The Forest of John Barrow

WHEN John Barrow brought his young wife to the lake fifty years ago, all they had was an ax, a saw, a shovel, a few odds and ends of furniture and a milk goat. They took up a piece of land near the Narrows, ten miles from their nearest neighbors, because they liked the fantastic bulk of the mountain on the other side of the lake, the shape of the three little islands, lying like whales in the water, and the forest that marched, black and pungent and impenetrable, to the shore line.

By the end of the summer they had cleared a space about a hundred feet square, except for the mighty stumps, four feet across the butt. They had built a tiny shack of cedar shakes. They had put in a garden of vegetables. And they had dug up two tiny maple trees and planted them in the middle of the clearing.

"There," Barrow said, "is where we'll build the house."

* * *

WHEN THE MAPLES were three times a man's height, and the first room of the house had been built of logs, neatly dovetailed at the corners, and Barrow had ten acres of hay field to feed his seven cows and two oxen, the loggers moved up to the Narrows. They hauled their logs out of the woods on greased skid roads, with teams of twenty oxen, and they floated their two-acre booms down the lake when the wind blew from the west. They offered Barrow $5000 for the timber on his land.

With $5000 the Barrows would have considered themselves rich. They could finish their house and furnish it and clear another ten acres and trade their oxen for the luxury of horses. But when John and his wife walked down the trail to the creek, where the largest cedars grew, and the sword ferns were shoulder high, and it was twilight at noon, with sheer, straight shafts of sunlight slanting down to the floor of the forest, they decided not to sell their timber. They went on living in the one room, which was to be the kitchen of their great log house some day.

By the time the two maple trees were twice as high as the house, and a living-room had been added to the kitchen, and there were fifteen cows in the barn and a team of Clydesdales, the loggers had cut vast swaths of brown across the green hillsides around the lake. From the Narrows south, the forest had been shaved off as with a razor. Ox teams and skid roads had gone long ago. Donkey engines dragged the logs through the air on cable skylines and churned up the floor of the forest until it was like a battlefield.

They offered Barrow $15,000 for his timber. That would keep him and his wife and children comfortable for life, add a bathroom to the house and buy a motor boat, so he wouldn't have to take their milk and butter and eggs to the logging camps in a rowboat, starting early in the morning and returning late at night. But when he walked through the forest down to the creek, where the yellow violets grew close to the water's edge, each with a single orange eye and a laughing, black-whiskered little face, and every tree was like an old friend, Barrow decided he could get along without the loggers' money.

* * *

TODAY AS YOU go up the lake, you find the hillsides shaved clean. The timber has gone from the valleys. Stumps and charred black snags roll for endless miles as far as you can see. But at the Narrows there is a green patch running from the lake shore to the mountains. Deep green it looks, like an oasis in that logged-off desert.

As your boat comes closer to the landing, you can see a great log house set in ample fields and almost hidden by two maple trees. If you come in the summer at midday, you will find a table set on the grass by the door of the house, and it is cool there in the shade of the maples—giant trees now, with a vast girth of trunk and foliage. There is a little garden about the door and honeysuckle grows up to the eaves, to pour its friendly perfume into the house through the open windows.

An old man, still tall and straight, with beard as black as when he came to the lake, will sit at one end of the table, and an old lady with white hair at the other. You will stay to lunch, of course—no stranger can pass this way without a pause at meal hours—and there will be jugs of fresh milk, and bowls of preserved fruit from the orchard, and cottage cheese, and homemade bread.

* * *

AFTERWARD OLD BARROW is sure to take you down the path that leads to the creek, where the largest trees grow. He will lead you to the little grove by a tiny trickle of water and show you how, without moving a foot, he can touch three cedars, the smallest twelve feet through the butt at shoulder height.

The cedars rise up, clean, without a branch for a hundred feet, like pillars in a Gothic cathedral, and all you can see of the sky is a little ragged patch of blue here and there. The yellow violets nod their bearded faces, each with a single orange-colored eye, as the water gurgles past them. A single glistening spot of sunlight seems to run back and forth across the brook on a cobweb, as a puff of air disturbs it. And out of the rich, restless earth the smell of the forest surges up—the green, pungent smell of growth and unquenchable vitality.

The old man will lean back against one of his three great cedars, rubbing his gnarled hands on the clean, stringy bark; and he will chuckle as he tells you that the loggers have offered him $100,000 for his forest. They cannot understand why he still refuses to sell it.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUND NO. 2: *An Etching by C. K. Gleeson*

THIS etching by C. K. Gleeson, a contemporary American artist, is a print which we can all like without difficulty, for it is full of children and it has a quiet sense of fun which is most enticing.

When an artist interests us, it is because he deals with something which interests him so much that he wishes to share his enthusiasm. Mr. Gleeson is fascinated by children at play,—indeed much of his attention is devoted to this subject; and his two etchings which were shown at the Century of Progress International Print Show were both entitled "City Playground." This is one of them.

An etching, of course, cannot depend upon color for its interest. It is primarily a matter of line; and, no matter what the subject of the etching may be, it stands or falls (technically) on the quality of line which expresses the idea.

Mr. Gleeson is a good craftsman and modestly refrains from trying to impress us with feats of aesthetic prestidigitation. "The play's the thing" with him, just as it was with an earlier artist in another medium. How splendidly he has characterized these children absorbed in intense action! A few may be seen playing in pairs; but, for the most part, he has represented the child alone in the center of his own little world of tiny preoccupations, which is typical of the majority of children. Note the great variety of attitudes,—each is doing something different,—and yet in all this seething activity he has escaped confusion. Although the composition is full, it can be called neither crowded nor confused; each item makes a contribution to the general effect without distraction.

The details also are well worth study. How simply the doors and windows are represented with few lines! Yet we feel things going on behind them. The sagging column in the second-story veranda tells with utmost simplicity of the economic conditions of the neighborhood.

All these matters have significance, yet no one thing is obtrusive. The artist has seen these things well,—observed them sympathetically, felt them deeply, but nevertheless does not present them in so emphasized a fashion that we are prevented from forming our own opinions.

After we have enjoyed the picture for its subject matter and the manner of its execution, it may be interesting to turn it upside down and observe it carefully for the beauty of its pattern, the distributions of light and dark, the way in which the spaces are subdivided. This is an aspect of creative art which is of great importance to the artist, but is seldom grasped by the layman. A slight familiarity with pattern, however, easily gained by consciously looking for it, will greatly increase the pleasure we may derive from a work of art.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Planting Java's Rice

IT MIGHT be reasonable to expect some monotony in the scenery of a country where thousands of square miles are planted with the selfsame crop. But, twist and turn through the Java rice lands as you will, mile after mile, and day after day, there are never two scenes quite alike, nor one that does not arrest you afresh with its beauty and with the ingenuity that planned it.

You will see rice growing on narrow, boldly curving shelves that form a green and gracious stairway up the steep slope of a mountain; you see it fringing the very edge of a deep ravine, into whose depths the water in which the crop is standing miraculously does not spill. It waves proudly in wide fields, or peeps shyly up from ridiculous little patches smaller than a child's garden.

The rice fields are beautiful and interesting in all their stages. They have an infinite diversity of shape and contour, due to the mountainous country and the engineering skill of the native farmers. Those awaiting the planter may be broad silver lakes, lying serene and smooth as mirrors, reflecting the distant mountains in their unruffled surface. They may be no more than twisted, glittering threads, piled one above the other on miniature precipices, climbing by laborious stages up the side of some tremendous gorge. Or they may be cut out in patches of all shapes and sizes, fitted into a pattern as crazy as that of our grandmothers' patchwork quilts.

All these are innocent as yet of rice, and their only "crop," if they have one, will be a crop of goldfish.

There are others, with the water drained off, where the good dark earth lies in symmetrical waves, where it has been turned up by the plough, as smooth and slippery as butter. In some you will see the plough at work, drawn by solemn, plodding, wide-horned water-buffaloes knee-deep in water, the ploughman toiling bare-legged beside them, coated with the rich mud; or else riding on the primitive wooden plough, which is exactly like all the ploughs that have been used by rice farmers for unnumbered generations, singing unceasingly his queer monotonous little song, beneath the spell of which the biggest and fiercest of buffaloes is as meek and docile as a chidden child.

Here and there, among the fields, you will see a smaller patch, looking like plush, of almost impossibly vivid emerald green. These are the "nursery" seed-beds, packed tight with the rice seedlings which will presently be planted in the sawahs all round about them.

Then you will see the planters—always women, . . . standing in long rows, their sarongs well tucked up, ankle-deep in mud and water, with bundles of seedlings lying half submerged beside them, as they bend straight from the hips, setting out the young, green shoots, leaving the smooth surface of the water pricked with battalions of slender spikes a few inches high.—H. W. PONDER, in "Java Pageant." (London: Seeley Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Unshadowed Conviction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD history shows that at various of its crises the turning of a people or nation in the right direction has been largely due to the efforts of those few who have been firmly girt with unshadowed conviction of the power of good over evil. Every reform and every human advancement has developed through the leadership of forward-looking and onward-moving thinking. It took perpetual, unshadowed conviction for Christ Jesus to recognize and demonstrate the allness of God. He knew that evil could not come between him and divine light, and could not cast a shadow over his clear perception of perfect God and perfect man. Without a doubt he went forth day by day, step by step, to proclaim and demonstrate the light-giving truth to seemingly darkened humankind. Constantly knowing the truth, he saw the shadows of sin, disease, and death vanish into nothingness before the light of good.

Following the Master, convincingly illumined, Mary Baker Eddy envisioned in shadowless perfection such a revelation about God and man as the world had not known since Jesus' time. This revelation is hourly dispelling the beliefs of fear for those who are studying her writings. The belief that time, place, finite personality, or circumstance can limit man; master or mesmerize him, she proved to be but a shadow of finite sense; for the real man is perfect, and constantly under the complete control and jurisdiction of his Father-Mother, God, dwelling always in His kingdom, where material shadows do not appear.

The Bible tells us of many characters who had clear assurance of the power of good to conquer evil. David faced and defeated the boasting giant, typifying bluffing mortal mind. Fear of Goliath had seemed to stand between the Israelites and the light of good, but David saw through his boasting, saw it to be but a shadow, without substance and without reality. Furthermore, he saw that this giant was empowered by mortal belief alone, and defiant of the power of good. He said, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." Standing on this ground, he was victorious. How natural that he should later say in his Psalm of gratitude, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me"!

Daniel, when in the lions' den, allowed no shadow of fear, greed, anxiety, or jealousy—lions of mortal mind—to overshadow his courageous confidence in the power and presence of God. His unshadowed trust in God enabled him, when the door was opened after a night of captivity, to lift his head in joy and say with sincerest love to the one who had signed the punitive decree, "O king, live for ever." These words have rung down the ages and will continue to ring, reminding men of that noble, yet simple example of love forgiving its enemies.

Under divine direction, Moses led the children of Israel out of Egyptian darkness toward the promised land. Shadows of famine, obstruction, deprivation, and destruction seemed to darken their journey. But in proportion to their obedience to divine law, they advanced nearer to the promised land. Joseph was able to unsee the shadows of jealousy, slander, dishonesty, and fear claiming to be expressed through his brothers, because at every turn of the road he trusted in God and followed His guidance obediently. Though he was dubbed a "dreamer," stripped of his raiment, cast into a pit, sold as a slave, Joseph turned from these shadows of mortal sense and trusted in God. Falsely accused a sinner and cast into prison, he was still a workman that needed "not to be ashamed." When he excelled as a food administrator, he had an opportunity to express his forgiveness to his brothers and heal their fear without a shadow of any resentful, bitter memory or retaliatory act.

Perhaps the shadows of mortal mind, selfishness, greed, intrigue, and many others, may today attempt to make many think that their realization and expression of divine light can be darkened. These errors may claim to use our brothers, sisters, relatives, friends, foes, associates, and ourselves. But Christian Science teaches that God governs every true relationship, holding it in perfect and harmonious order and love; that He inevitably controls man, since man is the reflection of divine Love. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 134), "He who dwelleth in eternal light is bigger than the shadow, and will guard and guide His own." It is evident that Jesus, David, Daniel, Moses, Joseph, and many others dwelt consciously in God's light, which was "bigger than the shadow," else they could not have destroyed so effectively the numerous presentments of mortal mind, or left for our example records of divine victories on the pages of Biblical history.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

די איבערצייגונג וואָס איז אָרן א שאָטען

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

די וועלטליכע היסטאָריע וויזט אָן, אז אין איהרע פֿערשידענע קריזיסיש צייטען זיינען אויפֿגעקומען מענשן מיט אומגעבראָכענער איבערצייגונג פֿון דער גוטהייט פֿון גאָט. דערפֿאָר איז עס אויך אָפֿהענגיג פֿון דער איבערצייגונג פֿון יעדן איינעם פֿון אונדז, אויב מיר ווילן אַרויסגיין פֿון דעם שאָטן פֿון סענסואַלער אומוויסנהייט, וואָס פֿאַרשטעלט אונדז דעם ליכט פֿון דער גאָטלעכער ליבע, וואָס איז אונדזער אייגענטלעכע נאַטור. אַ פֿעסטע איבערצייגונג פֿון דער גוטהייט פֿון גאָט איז נויטיג, כּדי צו פֿאַרשטיין, אַז בייזע, קרענק-מאַכענדע מחשבות זיינען נישט מעגלעך אין דעם ליכט פֿון דער גוטהייט. אַ פֿעסטע איבערצייגונג פֿון דער גוטהייט פֿון גאָט איז נויטיג, כּדי צו פֿאַרשטיין, אַז דער מענטש איז נישט אונטערן השגחה פֿון אַ פּערזענלעכן גאָט, נאָר ער איז אַ קינד פֿון גאָט, וואָס איז אין אַלע צייטען אונטערן השגחה פֿון גאָט, וואָס איז אַלמעכטיג, אַלוויסנדיג, אומענדלעך אין ליבע, אין לעבן, אין ליכט, אין גוטהייט, אין שלום, אין הייליקייט, אין ישות. אַ פֿעסטע איבערצייגונג פֿון דער גוטהייט פֿון גאָט איז נויטיג, כּדי צו פֿאַרשטיין, אַז דער מענטש איז אַ רעפֿלעקס פֿון גאָט, אַ ביל פֿון דעם אומענדלעכן ליכט פֿון גאָט, וואָס איז אַלע ליכט פֿון דער וועלט, אַ ביל וואָס איז אַלע ליכט פֿון דעם אומענדלעכן ליכט פֿון גאָט,

Road Builders Take Steps To Push President's Plans For Making Highways Safer

Washington Convention of 10,000 Agrees on Safety Crossings, More Parking Spaces, Fewer Left Turns and Grade Crossings Care in Locating New Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 Nearly 10,000 roadbuilders, traffic supervisors and engineers closed a five-day convention here yesterday, with the pledge to support a program of intelligently planned highway development designed to speed the realization of President Roosevelt's dream of safe highways.

The plans outlined to the convention called for more intelligent location of new roads, elimination of railroad grade crossings, increased reduction of left-hand turns on major highways, safety highway crossings for pedestrians and more public parking places in the heart of large cities.

Road builders envisaged their program as a necessary supplement to the national campaign for uniform traffic regulations demanded by President Roosevelt. The engineers agreed, however, that traffic flow could not be made fool-proof without first regulating the conduct of those who drive and walk on the streets.

Three Rules for Safety

To make the task of the highway engineer less complicated, Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the National Capital Park Commission, proposed three simple rules as an approach to the highway safety problem. They were: Licensing of all drivers; making rules that can be enforced; building of four-lane roads and safety crossings for pedestrians.

Placing modern high-speed vehicles in the hands of those who have not properly shown their ability to drive these vehicles is an invitation to reckless driving, according to Mr. Delano.

Other speakers at the convention boiled the engineering problem down to this fundamental objective—to properly locate all new roads to take the speeds of which modern vehicles are capable. This meant the building of roads on entirely new rights of way to skirt all centers of population and to guard against the present tendency to turn residential streets into high-speed thoroughfares.

Expects Fewer Side Roads

All this may entail complete revision of city planning, Mr. Delano affirmed, to do away with all unprotected street junctions. Also, this may mean, he said, that the city of the future will have all of its main highways running, for instance, from north to south, with only one or two side-roads to the mile, connecting with the main roads at protected gradings.

Radburn, N. J., was cited as an illustration of safe-road planning. In that town there are only two major traffic thoroughfares, people passing through do not come in contact with local traffic, street intersections are reduced to a minimum, residential streets are mostly dead-ends, houses face on the streets with pedestrian walks intervening in the rear.

Cites Railroad Mistakes

The danger of the future, according to Mr. Delano, is that of too many roads which increase points of danger. He cited railroad planning as the awful example with one-half of the railroad mileage facing abandonment because 80 per cent of the rail business is carried by one-quarter of the mileage.

"We should not," he insisted, allow private and selfish interests to compel the building of costly and unnecessary roads."

The problem of railroad grade crossings was explained to the road planners by E. W. Jones, chief of the divison of highway transport of the United States bureau of public roads. Under federal public works programs, 70 of these crossings were eliminated last year, and 226 were being eliminated when the fiscal year closed. The net reduction in these crossings as a result of additions and eliminations during the last five years is 1241.

For Better Country Roads

As part of the national safety drive, improvement of the great chain of secondary roads in the United States was advocated by Thomas F. MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, and by W. G. Armstrong, president of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association, representing nearly 36,000 carriers serving 4,000,000 patrons.

These speakers contended that rural road development not only served the purposes of safety but also opened up markets to millions of farmers, now isolated from the major highways.

A. B. Barber, manager of the transportation department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that 35 states had already adopted in whole or in part the uniform traffic code recommended to them by President Roosevelt.

Whom Does New Deal Help Is the Question

(Continued from Page 1)

the central range—getting $1700. There were just as many families who got less than $1700 a year, as there were who got more. The Brookings Institution declared that, "at 1929 prices a family income of $2000 may perhaps be regarded as sufficient to supply only the bare necessities"—and added that 16,000,000 families, or 60 per cent of the whole, got less than that sum. Parenthetically, it points out, also, that "0.1 per cent of the families at the top received practically as much as 42 per cent at the bottom of the scale."

That was in the boom prosperity year of 1929.

Probably a great many more families fall below that "basic necessities" level today. Probably the number includes a huge proportion of working-class families of America.

Need Is—More Jobs

In talking of the average worker, then, one comes pretty close to talking of the average American. What the average worker wants primarily right now is more jobs—not more codes, nor even higher pay or shorter hours.

It would be unfair, however, not to stress the accomplishment of the codes and the New Deal's vast relief and public works programs. The man out of work has not starved.

In the long run, the New Deal's shortening of the work week is of revolutionary importance. Almost inadvertently the 40-hour week has become standardized. This would have been considered amazing even as recently as 1929, when the average work week was 51 hours. But in 1929 there was really work to do!

Labor's difficulty is going to be in holding industry to these short weeks and high wages, when business revives.

Coupled with the ambiguous phrases of Section 7-A of NIRA, there is almost certain to be industrial strife in the months to come, and the more so, since periods of revival and rsiing prices are generally accompanied by strikes at the best of times.

Summing it all up, labor has made big paper gains under the New Deal—and got some of its jobs back. With a 40-hour work week written into the steel code, for instance, it seems a century ago that the United States Steel Corporation was working its men on 12-hour shifts; and yet it was really no further back than 1922.

The fundamental New Deal philosophy is exemplified here, as concerns labor, as it has been in regard to other big interests: an encouragement to closer organization and self-government, with Washington providing increased social control.

When the average worker once is sure of a job again, he may very well embrace this government-encouraged opportunity to organize—with embarrassing gusto.

Hands Off Cuba U. S. Is Urged In Survey Report

Study of Conditions Finds Suspicion of Meddling by Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A "new deal" in Cuba through a far-reaching program of social and economic reconstruction is recommended in the report of the Commission on Cuban Affairs, which was made public by the Foreign Policy Association yesterday.

It will stress the importance of agrarian reform and agricultural diversification; urge the Washington Administration to "apply the spirit of nonintervention recently adopted at the Montevideo Conference" in its relation to Cuba; consider the adoption of the Estrada policy of recognition and the surrender of its naval base at Guantanamo.

Likewise, it favors a new policy of restricting the use of United States marines, in time of threatened trouble, "to the specific purpose of evacuating foreigners from a few port cities in disturbed areas."

The report is in the form of a volume of more than 500 pages and was prepared by a commission headed by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and financed by a grant of the Rockefeller Foundation. The survey was made at the request of the Cuban Government.

Ten Vital Recommendations

Ten outstanding recommendations are contained in the report. They call for acquisition by the Cuban Government of land to develop small holdings, compensation for the land so taken to be made in internal bonds or cash; development of a program of agricultural diversification through the establishment of farm colonies, promotion of agricultural research and education, creation of a marketing organization under government auspices and the adoption of a scientific tariff policy.

It calls for soil survey to provide a scientific basis for diversified agriculture, forestry and dairying and for the development of independently owned farms.

It favors enactment of legislation requiring sugar planters to set aside lands on which their workers may produce food and the appointment of a full-time sustenance manager to develop food production, and it urges an international sugar agreement under which leading sugar importing countries would agree to adopting the quota system of the United States and under which the Jones-Costigan Act and the Chadbourne Plan would be extended.

"The chief purpose of such an agreement would be to increase the world price of sugar," it holds. Unless such a price rise is had, only about one-half the Cuban mills will be able to make interest on their investment, it adds.

The commission would tax unused land to encourage the development of 1,000,000 acres of uncultivated areas now in private hands and levy a progressive export tax on sugar to increase the revenue and put a brake on undue expansion of sugar following a marked price increase.

It is for the establishment of an agricultural bank "to encourage diversification and local co-operative associations," and for the adoption of a dollar-exchange currency system.

It recommends establishment of a public utilities commission with jurisdiction over light, power, telephones, railways and highways.

Fears U. S. Influence

While the commission praises the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to assist Cuba in the economic field, the report says a widespread antagonism toward the United States exists on the island. It arises out of the belief that, despite the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, "the State Department still makes and unmakes Cuban governments." It voices the hope that "the ambiguous activities of American diplomats in influencing the internal composition of the Government will come to an end."

Credit is given to the Roosevelt Administration for having "saved the Cuban economy from further collapse." Despite this, however, it adds, Cuba remains the scene of increasing disorder because the political problem has not been solved. The problem is seen as based on a physical and orderly liquidation of a controversial regime.

Must Solve Own Problems

"It is not for a foreigner to prescribe the formula by which the provisional government of Cuba may be peacefully terminated," it says, "but unless this problem is solved, the prospect for peace, as well as for reconstruction, is not bright."

The survey discloses that "about a quarter of the wage-earning population is unemployed," and that "the masses in Cuba did not average more than $250 income a year, both in cash and goods." Meanwhile their food is "at an absolute maintenance minimum." More than one-half the population is illiterate, and few schools exist in the country districts, it adds.

The commission found that general conditions have "given rise to widespread social unrest," with the result that "although the Communist Party in Cuba has only a few thousand members, Communism exercises an influence over several hundred thousand workers and a large number of intellectuals."

If conditions on the island continue to "degenerate," it holds that "Communism may become strong enough to bring Cuba to chaos."

The commission found a strong demand in Cuba for a policy of monetary inflation. It voices the view, however, that "the net result of such a policy would be an exploitation of the Cuban worker in the interest of foreign, as well as domestic, enterprises. It is against the establishment of a Cuban central bank, holding that such an institution "would amount to little more than an engine of inflation."

The report gives considerable space to the dispute between the Chase National Bank in New York and the provisional government in Havana over the loans by the bank to the Government of Gen. Gerardo Machado. These loans have been repudiated.

Holds Bank Was Unwise

While the commission holds it is not in a position to pass on the question of the validity of these loans under Cuban or international law, it voices the belief "that the Chase bank did not use sound business judgment in entering into these financial arrangements, and that in securing this business, it employed methods which overstepped the bounds of sound public policy and banking ethics."

It recommends to the Cuban Government that should it indorse the views of the lawyer's commission that the Chase loan was illegally contracted and does not constitute a binding obligation, it "should express willingness to refer the matter to adjudication by the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague or some other international tribunal.

"The second alternative is for the Cuban Government to negotiate a settlement with the Chase bank, taking into account Cuba's present economic situation, the conditions under which the loan was originally negotiated and the use to which it was put," it says.

Would Legalize Private Lotteries

The report favors a reorganization of the national lottery and suggests it might be desirable to abolish this lottery in favor of "legalized private lotteries."

Besides Mr. Buell, the commission was composed of Frank Whitson Graham, professor of economics, Princeton University; Ernest Gruening, member of the board of directors of the Foreign Policy Association and one-time editor of The Nation; Miss Helen Hall, director of the Henry Street Settlement; Leland Hamilton Jenks, professor of social institutions, Wellesley College; Wilson George-Smillie, professor of public health administration, Harvard University; Charles A. Thomson, Foreign Policy Association, specialist in Latin-American affairs, who was secretary of the commission; Lester MacLean Wilson, professor of education, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Milburn Lincoln Wilson, director of the division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of Interior, Washington, and Carle Clark Zimmerman, associate professor of sociology, Harvard University.

Government Opponents Praise Report on Cuba And Proposed Program

HAVANA, Cuba (By the U. P.)—Opposition groups, notably the powerful A. B. C. secret society, found the report of the Foreign Policy Association's Commission on Cuban Affairs particularly pleasing.

Government circles reserved comment pending a thorough study of the 10 recommendations, but Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz and Dr. Jorge Manach, A. B. C. chieftains who bolted the Cabinet of President Mendieta last year, declared much of the program coincided with the A. B. C. platform.

The commission was organized in April, 1934, and its 11 members came here on the invitation of President Mendieta, at the urging of Dr. Juan Lliteras, an A. B. C. leader, later suspended from the A. B. C. by the organization's disciplinary council.

Of the principal recommendations, the first three "look like the points brough out in our program," the A. B. C. leaders remarked. They deal with land and agricultural policies, crop diversification, government-directed marketing organizations, scientific tariff policy, public health nursing, medical research, social welfare, etc.

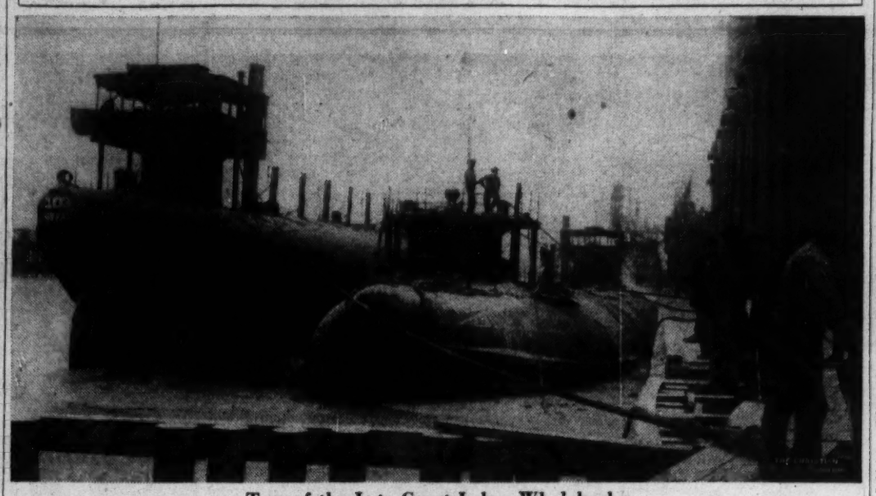
The speakers approved the suggestion that the United States should study the Estrada policy of recognition, originated by New Mexico. They also favored the suggestion that the United States should consider surrendering its lease on Guantanamo naval base.

Cuban Revolutionary party members, followers of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, also support this proposal. Dr. Grau told the United Press after he was succeeded in the presidency by Colonel Mendieta that if he should ever again become President, he would begin negotiations for such abandonment of the naval base, if the United States could find another practicable one in the Caribbean zone.

Cuba Has New Bombings

HAVANA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Fourteen bombs exploded in Havana last night. At least one man, who was occupying a park bench, was injured. Two Roman Catholic churches were bombed in Santiago.

Snouts That Pass in the Night



Two of the Late Great Lakes Whalebacks

The One at the Left Is Unloaded and Shows the After End, While the One at the Right Presents the Forward End.

Court Opponents Act Expeditiously

(Continued from Page 1)

islative action has actually been taken on the court.

Petition Filed

There is, however, a petition now before the Committee on Rules providing that the Massachusetts Legislature memorialize Congress against American entry into the World Court.

This petition was filed late, too late to have evoked any action before Congress starts action on the Court, probably this Tuesday. It was obviously this situation that led opponents of the Court to run ahead of the legislative machinery and obtain a record of legislative sentiment, in the hope of winning one or two more votes for their cause in the close congressional tilt foreshadowed.

The canvass of the House of Representatives is understood to be still in progress, with 45 of the more than 400 members already having signed the petition against ratification. The canvassers stated they expect to obtain between 175 to 200 signatures, thereby securing with reasonable authenticity a mandate that has, possibly, been prematurely heralded.

Friends of the Court appeared to be thoroughly disorganized and bewildered by the adroitness with which their opponents had mobilized the State Legislature against the Court. About all they could offer generally was to question the estimates of their opponents as to the anti-Court sentiment in the Legislature and to counter with the declaration that the Legislature is not a valid index of public opinion on the Court.

12 Years of Petitions

It is pointed out with some force that this petition, sent from the Massachusetts Senate and the one probably to be sent from the House, are dwarfed in importance by the petitions favorable to the Court that have been dispatched to Washington from Chambers of Commerce, civic clubs of every sort, peace organizations and women's groups during the last 12 years.

Public Pressure Brought To Bear on Senators On World Court Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Buried under a deluge of telegrams—most of which were against American adherence—the Senate prepared today to vote on Jan. 29 or 30 on the World Court issue after a 12-year-long debate.

The public pressure on members in what is certain to be a very close vote comes as a result of several radiocasts last night—those of Will Rogers and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in particular—in the latter of which listeners were urged to get in touch with their senators at once. The outcome is believed likely to turn on a very few votes, and the last-minute pressure on waverers is as great as any in recent memory.

Debate Limited

As from noon today, debate on the question in the Senate was limited to 30 minutes a member on the membership resolution and 15 minutes apiece on reservations. This insures a speedy decision. Predictions of the outcome would be rash. Analyses all turn on a half dozen or more Senators who have not finally committed themselves, and many of them are claimed by both sides.

Tactics of opponents has been to predict that the resolution would pass easily—Will Rogers, in his broadcast last night predicted a vote of about 75 to 20—but these figures are more disarming than realistic. If 90 Senators vote, and that is a high number, for four or five members are definitely incapacitated and the probabilities are that as many more will be absent, it will require 60 votes to carry the resolution.

Forty-seven turned out to oppose the Norris reservation last week, but some of them are also against the court, while some who favored the reservation will favor the court. Everything turns on the last-minute lobbying, with the oppositionists in a frenzy of shrewd and forceful activity, while proponents have only just awakened to their danger.

Called Tool of Bankers

Political pressure in this country, observers agree, reached a new apex when the radio priest in his national broadcast adapted Psalm 83 to apply to European nations, the League of Nations and its Covenant, and the World Court. After this quotation, he branded the court as "a tool of the international bankers and international plutocrats" and urged his listeners forthwith to telegraph their Senators urging a vote against American adherence.

In the bitterest invective, the speaker said international bankers "have unfurled their colorless flag, have organized their own secretive government, and established their international court to dominate the armies and navies of the world, hoping thus to oppose Communism and protect plutocracy."

The picture of the World Court dominating the armies and navies of the world was, to all students of its career, a notable one. Generally it has been attacked for utter weakness and attention to trivial cases.

"Never Won a Conference"

Will Rogers took a more temperate vein. Still, he predicted that pro-court Senators would probably go on the dole after the next election, and commented on "professors" who he said had written to challenge his views. Of the court itself he said: "And ain't nobody can say it's been a howling success so far," thus taking issue with the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's view of a court dominating armies and navies.

Mr. Rogers then resurrected his famous remark that "America never lost a war and never won a conference," to attack the general theory of co-operation with other nations. He denied, however, that war in any part of the world is likely, and said:

"No, nobody's sore at anybody. I ain't sore at anybody, not anybody at all. But when I read my paper in the mornin' I'll find somebody to get sore at. It ain't the fault of papers. They print what they get, and the only kinda news you get out of any country ain't complimentary to it."

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

As a lone crusader against their orators, with their millions of listeners, came Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The World Court and the League of Nations, she said in a national radiocast a few hours after the Rogers and Coughlin speeches, are entirely separate entities, and she buttressed this view on the considered judgment of the best American jurists. She stressed the need of settling international disputes by law instead of war, and pointed out that George Washington's warning against entangling alliances did not apply to his own alliance with France. Concluding, she said:

"The Democratic Party put into its platform adherence to the World Court, and the convention ratified that platform and the people by their vote ratified the fact that they believed that the party would keep its promises and that they believed in that party. I think we should have the courage to live up to our platform, and if you want to see the influence of your country on the side of peace, I beg of you to let your Senators in Congress know that you want to join the World Court at once.

Step Toward Peace

"It will not make peace certain, it is only one step, but I believe in our desire as a nation to see justice done at home and abroad, and I make a special plea to the women of my generation who remember the World War and who desire to take any action they can to safeguard the youth of the future. I believe that the women of this country, and the men, are not afraid to make a gesture for peace. At least I hope this is so."

Mrs. Roosevelt followed Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, who attacked the Court.

Meanwhile, but of less publicity effect, were statements in behalf of the Court issued by Nicholas Murray Butler, by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan and the National World Court Committee, on which sit such leaders as Newton D. Baker, John W. Davis, George W. Wickersham and Clarence E. Martin.

And the telegrams continued to arrive.

World Court Defenders Challenge Statements Made by Radio Priest

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Asserting that many of the statements made yesterday by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in a radio address were "false" and that the Detroit priest "ignored facts which would give quite a different picture," the National World Court Committee issued a severe criticism of him.

In a signed statement, seven widely known members of the committee said "We feel it our duty to correct any misapprehension which the reckless words of Father Coughlin may have raised in the minds of any of his radio audience."

"Although Father Coughlin attacked the World Court on the basis of an allegation that it was supported by 'plutocrats' and 'international bankers,'" the committee asserts it has "long been supported by the American Federation of Labor and the National Grange as well as by a great number of religious organizations of all faiths and denominations."

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's opposition, it was said, was based "on a great many mistakes of fact."

"In the first place," the statement asserted, "he confuses the League of Nations and the World Court. In joining the World Court we do not join the League in any way.

"The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's statements that the World Court investigated the ruins caused by Japanese cannon and favored Bolivia and the Standard Oil Company in the Chaco war are absolutely false. The World Court had no part at all in either of these matters.

"The Rev. Mr. Coughlin says all the veterans are against the World Court. . . . He ignores the fact that General Pershing, commander of the American armies, and Admiral Sims, commander of the American navy, in Europe in the World War, indorse American membership in the World Court.

"There is no armed force behind the World Court, no obligation to use force to carry out its decisions, no power in the Court to call for the use of force from any nation.

"When we join the World Court we will carry out the traditional American policy which was begun by George Washington."

As a result of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's request to his radio listeners that they telegraph members of Congress to oppose American entry into the World Court, telegraph stations in many parts of the nation were doing "a landslide business," an official of Postal Telegraph Company said last night.

Western Union officials also reported the receiving of "numerous messages for members of Congress."

Committee's Criticisms Replied To by Coughlin

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, replying last night to the criticism of the World Court Committee in New York that his attacks on American adherence to the Court were "false," said the men who signed the criticism were "supporting a dead horse."

"Their criticism of my Sunday talk that I mishandled the facts is easily answered," he said.

"In the first place the American Legion is on record against joining the World Court with or without reservations, according to the words of former National Commander Hayes.

"Secondly, the World Court was created by the League of Nations and belongs to it.

"Thirdly, President Wilson's definite words as I quoted them Sunday, promised that the United States, if it should become a member of the League of Nations, would willingly send army and navy to carry out the commands of the League of Nations through its World Court."

Bill on New Source Offered

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28 (AP)—The right of newspapermen to withhold sources of confidential information from courts and other investigating bodies was provided in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives Jan. 25.

Brewster Favors CCC on Sea

Transients Find Few Jobs Open

Farley Stamps Prove Troublous

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—With the World Court debate rising to crescendo, the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill about to begin in the Senate, what promises to be a tense and historic legislative week opens today.

At last therefore the work of legislation at this session begins. The administration leaders in Congress, after keeping the World Court as a "talking point" to cloak the slow arrival of other legislation, are now forced to call for a vote before further opposition develops. President Roosevelt conducts a full day of conferences, with a money talk on a bonus compromise the highlight.

* * *

CCC on the Seas: A seagoing CCC, to train unemployed youths for maritime service, and thus to improve the quality of the American merchant marine, smarting under its recently revealed inadequacies, has been presented to President Roosevelt by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

The maritime program is proposed in connection with contemplated increases of the entire CCC work, and the President has referred the project for study and report. Mr. Brewster, a member of the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee, urges training ships to familiarize boys everywhere with the sea and to furnish an excellent training ground for the merchant marine and the navy.

"Such training," he says, "might tend to prevent a recurrence of disasters like that of the Morro Castle and the Mohawk, which have revealed a pitiful inadequacy of our seamanship."

Many Maine boys, he says, have been obtaining the rudiments of such training through the Boy Scout activities, and the success of these cruises has demonstrated the continuing interest of boys in a sea training. The training ships and the personnel to handle them are readily available, and the Maine coast, Mr. Brewster says, will furnish an ideal training ground not only for Maine boys but for boys from other states. He considers the prospects for the plan most encouraging because of President Roosevelt's deep interest in everything pertaining to the sea.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt's Guest: Newspaperwomen who gather in the Green Room each Monday morning preparatory to ascending to Mrs. Roosevelt's sitting room for their weekly press conference were astounded today to find in their midst a woman clothed in the garb of ancient Greece, though, to be sure, her robe in this zero weather was of wool and not flimsy muslin. Her hair was cut in a shoulder-length bob.

Upstairs she was introduced by Mrs. Roosevelt as Mme. Angelo Sikelianos, the former Eva Palmer of New York, wife of the founder of the Delphic movement, which would refer struggling humanity back to the days of the ancient Greeks for the solution of their problems. She had asked Mrs. Roosevelt for an interview and was told she might come and tell her story to the newspaperwomen. Her robe was one she wove herself.

Mme. Sikelianos said she came to the White House to suggest to Mrs. Roosevelt ways in which the experience of the Delphics might be of some use in America. She suggested revival of ancient Greek festivals where politics and commerce would be taboo and art be given a chance to manifest itself. An olive branch would be the reward for prize winners.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was interested in the Delphic search for freedom because it represents "What our Statue of Liberty symbolizes." She had not studied it enough, she said, to know whether she would favor the erection by this Government of a hostelry in the "sacred enclosure" near Delphi where various nationalities would live together in an effort to understand one another.

* * *

Homeless Wanderers: The "average man" among the homeless unemployed who apply to the Federal Transient Bureaus for relief is between 20 and 25, is unattached, native-born and white, a FERA survey reveals.

FERA workers were somewhat surprised to find that among the unattached wanderers were children under 15.

Foreign-born persons were less inclined to become transients than native Americans of either the white or Negro race, according to a deduction made from questions asked in 13 cities in October, 1934. Two thirds of the transients gave "search for work" as the explanation of their wanderings.

More than nine tenths of them reported they were able and willing to work, but their travels had proved of little worth, for nearly two thirds of the unattached and more than one half of the family heads reported they had been unsuccessful in finding even a three-day job since they left home.

Eleven per cent of all transients were women and 7 per cent were children, but most of these traveled with their families. The average family consisted of a mother, father and child under 16.

* * *

Mr. Farley's Stamps: As though his green ink signatures hadn't caused him enough trouble, Postmaster General Farley has gotten himself into another colorful difficulty over new stamps.

A resolution formally calling for a congressional investigation was introduced into the House today by Representative Charles D. Millard (R) of New York and a vote was demanded. Of course nothing much will come of it. Since Mr. Farley holds the strings to the federal job bag few Democratic congressmen—all of whom come up for re-election in 1936—would have the temerity to vote to hail him before an investigating committee.

But the congressional tempest—although in a teapot—does mean something. Mr. Farley's reputation has suffered severely in some quarters because of the use to which the Republicans have put his occasional blunders. The famous green-ink signature which nearly put the Roosevelt Administration on the Upton Sinclair bandwagon in California—incidentally the last place in the world it wanted to be—made "Jim" look a bit silly. The political opposition is likely to make much out of this second most colorful of his inadvertances.

It was probably all right when he gave nicely autographed first run sheets of new stamps to the President. But giving them to his political friends approaches the deadline of propriety. And when some of these same friends make up the sheets, and sell individual stamps actually worth a few cents for someimes as much as $175 a stamp; well, it will seem to some people like altogether too much of a good thing.

Work Relief Forces Win Senate Skirmish

(Continued from Page 1)

sions be $50 a month instead of $30. Specifically, he asked that employee contributions for unemployment insurance be prohibited; in no case should weekly unemployment benefits be less than half the normal wages; unemployment benefits should begin soon; that federal standards had been imposed below which states must not go; contemplated in the proposed waiting period of four weeks; old-age pensions should be paid at 60 instead of 65 years, and administrative costs should be limited.

Too Much, Say Republicans

Indeed, Mr. Green criticized both the unemployment as well as the pension features of the pending bills on the ground that they did not go far enough.

The Republican attack on the big lump-sum relief bill, on the other hand, is on the ground that it goes too far.

After the Administration's sweeping lump-sum victory in the House last week, however, little doubt remains over the eventual outcome. Many conservatives are glad to have the funds voted as a lump sum, believing that it will eliminate the logrolling among Congressmen of the past, by which support of the appropriation of one community was accepted in Congress in exchange for aid in passing appropriation for another community.

On the other hand, the political complications of the lump-sum are vast. It is doubtful if they are yet fully understood. The bill will mean that each Congressman must come to the President for local assistance over the next two years. The patronage which usually binds a party to a President will be supplemented by a vast new reservoir of funds, just as the patronage pie runs low.

Vanderbilt Has Flying Permit

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 28 (By U. P.)—William K. Vanderbilt has received permission to fly over Brazilian territory in a private plane; the Communications Ministry announced Jan. 25. The permit was granted on condition he trespass on no war or navy ministry restrictions, and comply with regulations of the civil air navigation department.

Boston Art Notes

Ogden M. Pleissner

A very agreeable treatment of scenes of New England is noted in the canvases by Ogden M. Pleissner, who is exhibitor currently at Doll and Richards.

Mr. Pleissner's method lies halfway between meticulous rendering and impressionistic handling. He contrives the natural scene as though he were on the spot, enjoying the landscape, breathing the good fresh air and estimating the joys of pastoral life. The personal touch does not transcend good taste by any means, for withal there is dignity and appropriate detachment. Mr. Pleissner's method is thoroughly free of artifice or artificiality; it is earthly, wholesome and unostentatious. A picket fence or a line of laundry can contribute as effectively to his design as a mountain crest or a billowy cloud. He fuses all the elements of design harmoniously. He has a way of placing man in the panoramic sweep of the outdoors.

St. Botolph Club

Aquarelles by local painters are on view at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street. There are several water colors worth notice.

The time has come when such a group display contains work both by contemporary leaders and followers, the latter often too close to the prototype to merit the title "artist" in their own right. For example, we see here Frank Benson and Dodge Macknight in representative aquarelles, game and scenic subjects, respectively. The followers are content to acknowledge both method and subject. Sometimes, however, they do not acknowledge in addition the responsibilities of diligent craftsmanship and properly digested methods. There is no easy way for anyone, leader or follower.

We observed especially in Dodge Macknight's water colors how fully he represents the bulk, the mass, the density. Few brush strokes indeed accomplished the illusion, but how unmistakable it is. The followers only imitate his bright colors in summary stroke. They do not seem to be aware of larger responsibilities in pictorialization.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings from Egyptian tombs by Joseph Lindon Smith; recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; Jaspar ware by Wedgwood; prints by Daumier, Dürer, Rembrandt, Shannon and Zorn.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11, admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Prints by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 23. Also Chinese paintings and Russian and Byzantine religious paintings. Through Jan. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Copley Society—Paintings by Grace E. Hackett. Through Feb. 8.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Ogden H. Pleissner. Through Feb. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Woodcuts by J. J. Lankes.

Boston City Club—Oil by George W. Bardwell. Through Feb. 11.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of drawings in pastels by Arthur Spear. Through Feb. 20.

Twentieth Century Club—Drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Jan. 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations by Hildegard Woodward. Through January.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Robert Austin printmaker, exhibiting engravings. Through January.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of photographic prints by Evelyn Pitshke. Through Feb. 2.

Fred Olsson's Gallery (Cambridge)—Ski etchings by Frederick B. Taylor. Through Jan. 30.

Gardenside Bookshop—Exhibition of prints and paintings, sporting, marines and English mezzotints.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of "CCC handicrafts and hobbies." Through Feb. 2.

Guild of Boston Artists—Opening Monday, marines by Stanley Woodward, through Feb. 2.

Appalachian Mountain Club—Appropriate fall and winter pastel sketches of White Mountain scenes by Theona Peck Harris. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Umberto Romano's oils. Through Feb. 8.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Leypold Seyffert, N. A. paintings by Ali Khan, Vasiree Hassan of Persia.

Junior League—Prints by Ilse Bischoff. Through Feb. 3.

Women's City Club—Exhibitions by Mrs. James Hayden Wyman. Through Feb. 1.

Commerce and Finance

Trade and Employment Have Sharp Increase in December

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Up for Fifteenth Consecutive Week

Rate Now 52 P. C. of Mill Capacity—Motor Makers Are Largest Buyers

By H. A. Knight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—There are no signs as yet of any reaction in the steel industry despite the fact that the pace has forged ahead for 15 consecutive weeks.

Mills are now operating at 52 per cent capacity, compared with 50 per cent last week.

Of course, it may be said that the decline of heavy melting steel scrap by $1 a ton in the Chicago district to the range of $11.50 to $12 a ton may be an omen of a general steel recession, scrap being barometric.

However, in some kinds of finished steel, such as full-finished sheets for the automobile makers, many producers cannot promise deliveries short of five or six weeks.

The decline in scrap at Chicago is somewhat puzzling to observers, particularly in view of the rapid increase in consumption of scrap by the steel mills and the large export shipments which have been made to Japan, Italy, Poland and to the United Kingdom.

Carried Prices Too High

Undoubtedly the scrap price decline at Chicago is due to the fact that dealers in their bidding for raw ferrous material carried prices higher than justified by conditions. The starting of several idle blast furnace in the middle West has made pig iron more plentiful and made scrap less necessary.

That automobile production is taking the great bulk of current steel production is shown in many ways. A steel district such as eastern Pennsylvania which makes but little automobile steel, is working at under 30 per cent of capacity, whereas automobile steel districts such as Cleveland and Detroit are placed at 60 per cent or over. Moreover, the only scarcity in steel is in sheets used by the automobile trade.

A revival of private construction is counted on to keep steel operations steady. For the last few months structural steel orders have not kept pace with other forms of steel, and there is much room for improvement here. Farmers will probably be buying large quantities of steel equipment in the spring, such as galvanized roofing and fencing.

Automobile chain manufacturers have naturally been making the best sales in a year during the recent snow fall. Other seasonal goods such as shovels and other snow implements have met with ready demand.

Pig Iron Demand Rises

Pig iron is slowly taking on more activity in the East. Carload inquiries are becoming more numerous.

A pig iron inquiry for 650 tons is reported by the Boston branch of one of the large pig iron selling concerns. This is the largest inquiry in the East since the General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence, bought 700 tons two or three weeks ago. The sale of 500 tons of Russian pig iron to a cast iron pipe maker in the Delaware River district has been verified.

In another month steel prices for second quarter shipment will be filed with the code authority, the American Iron and Steel Institute. It is anticipated that there will be no change.

Labor relations of the steel makers are evidently progressing smoothly. The danger of a strike which loomed a year ago at this time, is by no means as imminent this year. The Steel Institute announces that 86 per cent of the workers are affiliated with company unions.

Portland Cement Consumption Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Consumption of Portland cement shows for the year 1934 a gain of 19 per cent over 1933. However, usage of the cement is still far below the average for the last five years, according to E. J. Mehren, president of the Portland Cement Association.

Cement shipments in 1934 totaled about 76,000,000 barrels, which was 11,700,000 more than in 1933, 4,800,000 less than in 1932, and 51,000,000 barrels less than 1931. These figures are based on United States Bureau of Mines reports.

Capacity of Portland cement plants is estimated at nearly 250,000,000 barrels. Shipments in 1934 were 31 per cent of capacity.

Private construction, however, is facing a revival in 1935, Mr. Mehren believes, which should improve conditions in the entire construction industry.

During the latter part of 1934 there was a marked pick-up in industrial building, with many large and small manufacturing companies extending or improving plants. Industrial construction improved 36 per cent in 1934 over the previous year and should carry on during 1935.

Westinghouse Given TVA Contract for Norris Dam

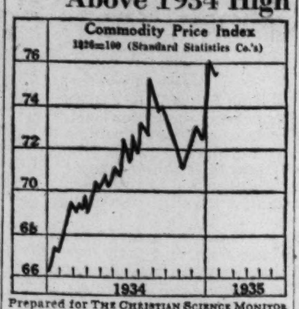
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 28—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has been awarded one of the first Tennessee Valley Authority contracts for the giant waterwheel generators for the Norris Dam to cost approximately $900,000.

Manufacture of this equipment will provide about 500,000 man-hours of work at the company's East Pittsburgh plants, it was announced. Delivery is scheduled to start the last of the year.

Electric power to be supplied by the generators will be equivalent to the amount needed to light 2,000,000 ordinary electric bulbs.

Commodity Prices Above 1934 High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURING the early part of November, commodity prices reversed the earlier downward trend, and the subsequent recovery, extending to Jan. 9, carried average quotations to the highest point since September, 1930.

Over the last two weeks, however, most markets have been highly irregular, particularly those which deal in commodities entering into international trade, reflecting the uncertainty arising over the Supreme Court's decision regarding the Government's abrogation of the gold payment clause.

Intermittent recoveries have prevented a serious decline in average prices, and, as measured by the Standard Statistics commodity index, the general price level is still above the 1934 high.

World-Wide Survey Under Way to Sell U. S. Cotton Surplus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A world-wide survey designed to investigate every possibility for the sale of America's surplus cotton has been undertaken by the State Department at the direction of President Roosevelt.

Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, has immediate charge of the attempt to get rid of some of the heaped up store of the staple.

Oscar Johnston, manager of the AAA cotton pool, has held several conferences with Mr. Sayre, and the executive policy committee — comprising trade experts from the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Treasury and other governmental divisions — devoted their Friday session to a discussion of the problem that has claimed Mr. Roosevelt's attention.

Some of the proposals under consideration and some moves already made include:

Secretary Hull has instructed the American Embassy in London to "sound out" Great Britain on plans for an international agreement on cotton production, which would be similar to the International Wheat Limitation Pact. Great Britain, in this instance, represents not only its great manufacturing interests, but India and Egypt, two of the great cotton producing countries.

Although a proposed 500,000-bale deal with Germany failed, other plans for the sale of raw cotton abroad are being considered.

The AAA within the last few weeks has shown its determination to restrict cotton production until some of the plans become operative for an increased outlet for the staple.

The trade agreements committee, assisting in the negotiation of new reciprocal trade agreements with 16 countries is endeavoring to help cotton exportation through the pacts.

Du Pont Company Owns $375,730,000 Of General Motors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—General Motors Securities Company, controlled by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, was shown by reports to the Securities Commission today to hold $375,730,000 in common shares of the General Motors Corporation.

The Securities Company was reported to own 11,928,052 shares of General Motors common stock. On four dates in December it distributed 8712 shares, valued at $275,000, in partial liquidation. The du Pont Company holds all of the common stock of General Motors Securities Company.

The Class A stock of General Motors Securities Company is owned by General Motors executives under a managers' securities plan which expired in 1930.

Other important stockholdings reported today included the $1,367,000 worth of Montgomery Ward & Co. securities held by Sewell L. Avery, Chicago, president and chairman.

Cuban Shoe Production Has Substantial Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Jan. 28—Shoe production in Cuba during 1934 was greater than in any previous year according to recent estimates, says the United States Vice-Consul at Havana.

The 1934 output is estimated at 3,028,253 pairs, compared with 863,053 pairs in 1933 and 2,807,733 pairs in 1932.

The primary significance of this marked increase in production is that organized large scale production is having considerable difficulty in competing with the smaller producers, many of whom are reported to operate clandestinely without conforming with the new scale of wages or the payment of taxes, it was stated.

During the past 10 years Cuban producers have been furnishing a greater share of the domestic requirements. In 1924, only about 30 per cent of the shoes consumed in Cuba were of domestic origin, while in 1934 about 98¼ per cent were made locally, according to the report.

Uncertainty Is Retarding Trade In Grain Market

Forthcoming Gold Clause Ruling Holding Back Pit Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—The grain markets were listless most of the week, following a sharp decline early in the period. The sluggish trade was due largely to the uncertainty over the gold case decision and also to the disturbing influence of Canadian developments.

The markets are without any leadership, and the tendency is to drift along aimlessly. Liquidation has been of moderate proportions, and sellers have picked their spots on which to unload, there being little forced selling.

Offerings have a tendency to dry up on moderate recessions, and on the other hand there is no disposition to follow the rallies.

Domestic conditions are fully as strong as anyone expected, with visible stocks decreasing at a rapid rate and receipts running extremely light.

Cash premiums show no tendency to weaken, and mill buying in the way of removal of hedges is a steadying influence nearly every day. Current receipts are far below daily milling requirements and at the present rate of decrease visible stocks will be extremely small by the end of May.

All kinds of rumors have been current in regard to the Canadian situation. While officials in Canada reiterate their intention to keep the pegged prices in force at Winnipeg, this fails to allay the anxiety of traders here, as it is felt this is simply postponing the day of reckoning. Total visible stocks in Canada are now about 253,000,000 bushels, with no important export demand.

The assumption that Europe will have to buy more freely soon would seem to be warranted, especially in view of the fact that the southern hemisphere has a smaller surplus than last year. As a matter of fact, however, Europe shows no disposition to change its buying tactics.

Buying for oriental account is heavy and shipments this week included 305,000 bushels Argentine and 1,505,000 bushels Australian wheat to the Far East. Total shipments were 3,842,000 bushels from Argentina and 3,156,000 bushels from Australia. Corn exports from Argentina of 4,343,000 bushels included 1,492,000 bushels corn to the United States and 682,000 bushels oats were also shipped to this country.

Undoubtedly the imports of various grains and the fear that Canadian wheat may also eventually be unloaded in our markets tends to restrict buying in all grains, this feature having the effect of nullifying for the time being the bullish domestic conditions. It is a fact that total imports to date and possible imports from now on total a small amount compared with the actual shortage in this country, but the hedging of such imports in a narrow market increases the difficulties under which holders are laboring at present.

Weather conditions were unfavorable for winter wheat in the west end of the belt, with sub-zero temperatures and continued dry conditions. However, the question of moisture at this time is more important than the temperatures.

Premiums for all cash grains have been maintained well above the May deliveries, but the shipping business has been surprisingly slow, most of the current buying being for the account of various industries.

Primary receipts of all grains have dropped to a volume that under ordinary conditions would make for a strong market. In all grains, however, the cash trade conditions have become stale marketwise.

Rise in Newspaper Advertising Expected

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Newspaper advertising over the next six months is expected to show an increase by the Standard Statistics in a current survey of the field.

It is tentatively estimated that retail advertising will register an increase of from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and that sales to national advertisers will be boosted as much as 8 per cent over the figures for the comparable period of 1934. These additional gains come on top of the 10 per cent gain over the previous year, shown for all classes of newspaper advertising in 1934.

Operating costs of publishers of newspapers and magazines were sharply increased during 1934 by the various codes affecting the field and by a resumption of aggressive measures to expand circulation. Offsetting gains in sales of advertising space, however, permitted some improvement in net results, as compared with 1933 levels.

Small increases in revenues from circulations also were registered in 1934, and pressure for rate concessions was relaxed.

Hogs Raised in Germany Show 7.6 Per Cent Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The total number of hogs in all-age groups on hand in Germany to Dec. 5 was 23,143,000 head, a decline of 7.6 per cent, compared with the number on hand Sept. 1, and of 3.1 per cent, compared with the number on hand Dec. 1, 1933, as revealed by the hog census in Germany, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The September census gave 25,047,000 head, and the December, 1933, census 23,890,000 head.

The decline is due to low-feed supplies and high-feed prices, says Agricultural Attaché D. F. Christy. A substantial reduction in hog numbers in Germany has been expected by the bureau for some time because of the serious feed shortage resulting from the prolonged drought in Central Europe last spring and summer.

FTC Would Put Strait Jacket On Utility Holding Companies

Commission's Report to President Says Eradication or Drastic Regulation Only Remedy for Inherent Evils of Holding Concerns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The first definite indication as to how the Roosevelt Administration proposes to deal with utilities holding companies was provided today in the Federal Trade Commission's final report to Congress outlining drastic methods whereby such corporations could be either suppressively regulated or abolished entirely.

The commission left it to the legislature to decide whether it should drive the holding corporations completely out of existence or content itself with putting them in a federal strait jacket, but left no doubt of its own position with the statement that the "evils of the holding companies may be so inherent that they can be eradicated only by eradicating the system itself."

Ample devices are suggested in the document for procuring any result which may be desired. Possible legislation is outlined under the following headings:

1. Taxation.
2. Direct statutory inhibitions.
3. A compulsory federal licensing act.
4. A permissive federal incorporation act.

According to the commissioners a selection from among the proposed methods could be secured which meets the needs of any policy Congress might choose for the ending of "fraud, deceit, dishonesty, breach of trust and misrepresentation" in both electric power and gas industries.

Today's report constitutes the final chapter of the lengthy findings of the commission during a six-year study of holding companies conducted at the direction of Congress. It also constitutes the next to the last element in the Administration's case on which President Roosevelt will base a request for definite anti-holding company legislation. One more report is due from the Federal Power Commission by the first of February. Following that the White House will act.

While the detailed preference of the White House in legislation cannot be deduced from the report, it is nevertheless extremely likely that Mr. Roosevelt will borrow extensively from suggestions of the Trade Commission when he does make up his mind. Meanwhile he is continuing conversations both with his own power experts and with officials of the holding companies preparatory to a decision.

In general it is known that he is opposed to any sudden and violent abolition of holding companies, but that he is equally convinced that eventually they must be so regulated, reformed and reduced in power that they will to all practical intent and purpose have ceased to exist.

The Trade Commission supplemented its final report with a long list of alleged "abuses" which almost parallel the list of legislative recommendations. These "abuses," it says, fall chiefly into the two following classes:

"1. Unsound and/or needless financial structures, and practices which are a detriment and frequently a menace to the investor or the consumer or both.

"2. The 'milking' of operating companies through the device of numerous forms of contracts and arrangements. The Federal Trade Commission's investigation has disclosed that the tributes and profits thus exacted have in some instances ranged from 50 per cent to over 300 per cent of the cost of such services."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Activity in Wall Street last week was chiefly confined to two markets, those of foreign exchange and of government bonds. The stock market was in a state of innocuous desuetude.

Behind this unusual shift of activity was the still predominant influence of the Supreme Court's pending gold-clause decision. The stock market had plenty of good business news and probably would have been quite active but for this overhanging financial uncertainty. Though the government bond market apparently ignored the gold-clause issue, the foreign exchange market took very seriously the chance that the price of gold may be dropped, regardless of how skeptically this possibility is viewed in other parts of the Street.

Uncertain Exchange Situation

The European gold-bloc currencies dropped steadily throughout the week, and until Friday heavy engagements were made for gold to be shipped here. The postponement of the momentous Washington decision until at least Feb. 4 left a spell of time in which it was safe for banks to bring gold in with the assurance that the domestic Treasury price of $35 would prevail. Immediately therefor on the court's failure on Monday to hand down a decision, banks began confidently engaging gold for import. Such engagements ceased after Friday, however, as on that date the last steamer left Europe which could bring gold in before Feb. 4.

The cessation apparently followed the assumption that the moment the decision was made public the gold price might be dropped. This expectation is seriously scouted outside the foreign exchange market, but by the end of the week the attention of the stock market had been turned to the gyrations of foreign exchange as indicating that at least at one point smart opinion still thinks the lowered price of gold a real hazard. After the last shipments of gold were engaged, the foreign exchanges plunged even more rapidly on Saturday, the stabilizing influence of gold shipments being withdrawn.

The Gold Clause Factor

To uncertainties in Europe as well as to Washington risks the Street attributed a part of the responsibility for the near-collapse of the foreign exchanges. It is now expected that some spectacular developments may be looked for this week in foreign exchange. The personnel changes in the Banque of France, the enlargement of the French Government's short-term borrowing authorization, the decision of Switzerland, forced by popular initiative, to take a popular vote this summer whether to devalue the Swiss franc, and the possibility of a commission government for Belgium during the next six months, all undermined confidence in the gold-bloc currencies. Even the reports of some dehoarding of gold in Europe were taken as evidence of the inadvisability of holding the gold currencies. There was some harking back to the prediction of Major Angas about 15 months ago that in the near future the price of both gold and gold currencies was going to begin a long fall in Europe reversing its rise since 1931.

One of the big questions asked locally last week was "Where is the Treasury Stabilization Fund?" tartly dubbed the "Exchange Depreciation Fund" in the Street last year when it was created by the Gold Exchange Act. Although that fund of $2,000,000,000 was set up to stabilize the dollar, it seems to have been conspicuous by its absence in the recent disordered exchange, although the Street is not sure but what a part of the last fortnight's import arrangements involving nearly $150,000,000 of gold may have been for the fund's account. The thought is that if the fund tries to hold the dollar down by buying gold-bloc currencies, it may suffer heavy loss if the Supreme Court decision goes against the Government.

Await Long-Term Financing

With at least half the Federal Government issues now selling at new highs, Wall Street is beginning to expect further substantial long-term federal financing this spring, not only in the refunding of Fourth Libertys but in the funding of some of the unwieldy short-term debt. Virtually all the losses sustained in the sharp decline of last summer have been made up and most of the postwar Treasury issues are now at new highs, with yields uniformly below 3 per cent. Long-term bonds could now be easily floated at this rate, for the first time in about a decade.

Further light on the reason for the strength in governments was shown by the rise of member bank excess reserves last week to a new high record, far over the former record of $2,000,000,000, and by the statement made by a prominent official at the annual meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association that the banks' primary need now is not liquidity but earnings.

Dull Week in Stocks

The stock market had the dullest week since the middle autumn. Total volume for the week was only about 3,200,000 shares, the equivalent of one good trading day. Steel shares advanced at the beginning of the week, and there was a flurry of strength in second-grade utility bonds, but toward the end of the week a slow decline in the leading rails was taken as rather ominous. Regardless of outcome, the stock market will not be closed after the Supreme Court's decision.

The recommendations of the Securities Exchange Commission regarding the government of the Stock Exchange were viewed with mixed feelings in the Street. The tenor of the proposals is the old story of the Pujo, Untermyer and Pecora recommendations. A small group controls the exchange and the SEC recommendations would weaken this centralized control by changing some of the machinery for qualifying and electing officers. Those benefiting would be chiefly the commission houses who bring in most of the business.

Prospective Federal Deficit

There is considerable comment on the smallness of the current Treasury emergency expenditures and deficit. For the first 24 days of January emergency expenditures were only $230,000,000 against $653,000,000 in the same period last year. Deficit for the same period was only $230,000,000 against $630,000,000 in the same period last year, when the heavy CWA outlays were getting under way. December's emergency expenditures were likewise smaller than for December, 1933.

Some people take cheer in the fact that business is picking up without large Government priming. Others conjecture that the Treasury is intentionally slowing down its emeregncy expenditures as business picks up. There is cheer for Government bondholders in the figures. If the deficit for the rest of this year is no greater than for the same remainder of last year, the total 1934-1935 deficit will be substantially below the Administration estimate. If the February-June deficit runs as small in comparison to last year, as it is running this month, compared to last January, the year's deficit will be about $2,800,000,000, instead of the Administration's figure of $4,869,000,000. Last year the official estimate was $3,000,000,000 too high. These calculations keep the Street from getting overexcited about the recent authorization of nearly $5,000,000,000 for emergency relief.

U. S. Figures Show Trade Continuing Its Upward Trend

Normal Drop in December Reversed—Rise Carries Into January Also

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A "sharp reversal in normal trends during December and the first three weeks in January, which brought an abrupt increase in factory employment and industrial production, was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

"Output of basic industrial products increased in December, when it usually declines," the report said, "and the Federal Reserve Board's index, which makes allowance for the usual seasonal variations, increased from 74 per cent of the 1923-25 average in November to 85 per cent in December.

"Activity at steel mills increased, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency, and output at automobile factories rose rapidly."

Woolen and silk mills increased their activities during the month, while at cotton mills and tobacco factories the "declines were less than the usual seasonal amount," the report said. The output of petroleum increased somewhat in December and the first half of January.

Factory employment increased between the middle of November and the middle of December, "contrary to seasonal tendency," the board said, and was accompanied by a "considerable growth" in factory pay rolls.

Substantial rises were also reported for the automobile, textile, shoe, and tire industries, but in the meat packing industry there was a further decline from recent high levels. Employment in retail trade showed an increase largely of a seasonal character.

The report said the general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced considerably during the latter part of December and the early part of January, "reflecting chiefly marked increases in the prices of farm products and foods."

Wholesale prices generally are 9 per cent higher than a year ago, the board said, "reflecting an increase of 30 per cent for farm products, an increase of 24 per cent for foods and little change for other commodities."

In addition, the report said that the retail prices of foods "increased considerably in the latter part of December, following three months of gradual decline."

Pasadena Electric Rates Are Low But Above Those of TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 28—Electric rates charged by the municipal light and power department here are among the lowest in California, but still are a third higher than those set by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Comparisons leading to this conclusion were made recently by Benjamin F. DeLanty, general manager, and showed that the average rate here is 10.6 per cent below the municipal schedule of Los Angeles. Yet, if the TVA rates were in effect, the city would save $449,596, or 32.8 per cent, on its electric bill each year.

On the other hand, Los Angeles rates applied here would cost the power users an additional $145,408 annually, according to Mr. DeLanty's figures. For privately furnished power in this vicinity, the cost would be 16.1 per cent greater, or $220,858. The privately owned utilities, however, are heavily taxed, while the municipal systems pay no taxes.

Using a basic consumption of 38 kilowatt hours a month, residential lighting in Pasadena was said to cost $1.71 a month; in the Tennessee Valley area, $1.04; in Los Angeles, $1.76; on local private lines, $1.90; in San Diego, $2.40, and in Sacramento, $2.21.

Department Store Sales Rise 13 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Jan. 28

FOR the full year, 1934, the value of department store sales in the United States was 13 per cent higher than in 1933, when the low for the depression was reached, it is shown in the Business Conditions Weekly of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Sales in 1934 were also higher than in 1932, with a gain of 10 per cent. However, as compared with the pre-depression year, 1929, the value of sales in 1934 showed a decrease of 31.5 per cent.

The expansion in 1934 over the previous two years was due entirely to the higher price level. The quantity of goods sold in 1934 apparently dropped to a new low for the depression.

Service Visualizes Profitable Railroad Passenger Service

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The point that railway passenger service is not inherently unprofitable and that it could be made to more than pay its way, contained in a recent report by the Federal Railroad Co-ordinator, Mr. Eastman, is upheld by the Standard Statistics Company of New York in a study of the document.

The railroads have lost some two-thirds of their passenger traffic, chiefly to the private automobile, and passenger receipts now account for only about 10 per cent of total railway revenues. This condition might lead the casual observer to disregard the importance of this division of service. Yet it is significant that, as regards the net financial results of a business, the determining factor—the difference between profit and loss—often is found in what offhand is considered a secondary or minor division of that business.

Carriage of passengers need not be unprofitable. By modernization of servicing, selling and operations, railroads can offer profitably a coordinated travel service more attractive and economical than now generally possible by private automobile.

Provided the necessary corrective measures are adopted, the railroads should be able to convert present passenger department operating deficits into operating profits, even with the markedly low volume of traffic received in the last three years. A vast market for travel already exists, and granted increased traffic volume in consequence of progressive policies of railroad management relatively greater profits might be realized, notwithstanding the larger expense entailed by additional services.

Chicago Business Declines Slightly During the Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — Although January as a whole is still averaging about 10 per cent better than a year ago, department stores and other outlets showed a turnover slightly down from the preceding week. Cold weather was the reason for the drop, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Conditions in the wholesale field were somewhat better. Early buyers of spring clothing and millinery, as well as out-of-town buyers here for the several trade shows being staged in Chicago, kept volume at a very satisfactory figure.

It is expected that the Automobile Show, which opened last Saturday night, will see much heavier sales than a year ago. More than 20,000 middle western dealers, garage men, and accessory shop owners are expected in town. Occupation of most of the downtown hotels is again near top figures.

Steel output in the local mill area during the week jumped to 59 per cent of capacity with automobile demands and commitments by machinery producers accounting for most of the demand.

Unlicensed Banks In Country Now Number Only 190

Reserve Bulletin Shows a Drop From 4500 Since Bank Holiday in 1933

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Long strides toward the rehabilitation of America's banking structure since the crisis in March, 1933, were reported in the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board.

Due to Federal activities, the board reported that the number of unlicensed banks, or banks which had not obtained licenses to reopen, had been reduced from more than 4500 to less than 200 at the end of last December.

At that time, the board said, the Government acting through the RFC, had authorized investments in the capital structure of about 6694 banks in an aggregate amount of $1,202,000,000.

Bank suspensions in 1934 were reported fewer than in any similar period since 1920. The year's failures comprised 56 institutions with deposits of $37,000,000. Only one of these, with deposits of only $40,000, was a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Preliminary reports to the board showed that 920 banks which were not licensed to operate on an unrestricted basis were placed in liquidation or receivership during the year. Deposits involved amounted to $647,000,000. These included 396 national banks with deposits of $402,000,000, 23 state member banks with deposits of $40,000,000, and 501 banks, not members of the Federal Reserve system, with deposits of $205,000,000.

On April 12, 1933, the height of the banking crisis, banks with deposits of $4,000,000,000 had not been given license to operate on a 100 per cent basis. Of these, 1108 were national banks with deposits of $1,819,000,000, and 148 were state member banks with deposits of $841,000,000. All but 190 banks had been restored to either an active status or placed in receivership for liquidation by the end of last December.

Six of the banks remaining unlicensed were national banks with deposits of $6,800,000. Four were state member banks with deposits of $1,800,000.

Institute Defends Method Calculating Steel Operations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The recent assertion of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes that the estimate by the American Iron and Steel Institute of total steel ingot capacity in the country was 15 per cent above present actual capacity, has been challenged by the institute.

"General Dawes is entirely wrong in his opinion that the institute's estimate of ingot making capacity includes plants now obsolete," says the institute's statement.

It declares that the records of each steel plant have been examined by an institute committee composed of operating officials from large steel companies, who "carefully exclude from the total, as used by the institute, all capacity that is obsolete and no longer capable of producing steel ingots."

The institute makes an arbitrary allowance of 12½ per cent for idle time due to repairs and other emergencies in its estimate of capacity total at which plants actually could operate if business were available.

"Accordingly the institute's figure of total ingot capacity in the country of approximately 67,290,000 gross tons a year really is 12½ per cent lower than it would be if no such allowance were made," the statement continues.

Upon the assumption that the institute capacity estimate was wrong, General Dawes had concluded that the weekly reports on rate of operations were too low.

The institute states that "apparently General Dawes has fallen into the error of confusing ingot capacity in the steel industry with finishing capacity."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Bonita's Party

By **Norma Butler McEnhill**

BONITA SAT ON the top round of the ladder-like stairs of her Aunt Manuela's little nipa-thatched house husking ears of corn and looking out over the sun-drenched waters of Manila Bay.

Bonita liked to come to Tia Manuela's casa, which was nearer to the shore than her padre's nipa shack.

The barrio where Bonita, a little Filipino girl, lived was about half a mile beyond the army post, and Bonita had discovered that from the top round of the steps leading up to Aunt Manuela's door she could see between the trailing branches of the tall bamboo trees her two little "Americano" friends, Mary and Jack, when they came to their favorite playing place on the beach.

Now Bonita sat busily husking ears of corn for Tia Manuela's luncheon. But often her eyes turned toward the spot where she could see Jack and Mary at their play. She noticed that great clouds were scudding across the sky and that the big waves kept getting bigger, and were putting on their white caps. She had lived all her life in the barrio near the sea, and knew that a storm was coming.

She watched Jack and Mary, who had discovered a turtle swimming in the shallow water near the shore and had followed along, a little farther and a little farther down the beach, not noticing how far they were straying beyond the pavilion where they had been playing.

"Baguio!" Tia Manuela said, looking up from her embroidery frame, and pointing over the water.

"Baguio?" Bonita asked anxiously. "Niños Americanos no saben! I go tell Americanos?"

"Bueno!" Aunt Manuela replied.

Down the steps pattered the little bare feet and away through the tangles of tall grass sped Bonita, not stopping to put on her wooden shoes.

"Oh, Jackie! Here comes Bonita!" exclaimed Mary. "Let's run and meet her." And away they ran to meet their little Filipino friend.

Shelter in the Casa

"Beeg, beeg baguio! Very fast come!" cried Bonita as soon as she reached the twins. "Not time to your casa to go. Much rain, much wind come pronto! To my casa come!"

Not waiting for an answer, for already big raindrops were falling, Bonita grasped a hand each of Jack and Mary and away the three children ran as fast as their feet would carry them. Soon, they were scrambling up the ladder stairs, to be drawn into the little room by Bonita's Aunt Manuela.

"Beeg, beeg baguio—all same Americanos' name 'typhoon,'" Bonita told Jack and Mary as soon as she could get her breath. "Can stay. Bueno."

"Oh, but Daddy and Mother won't know," Jack said. "Mary can stay and I'll go and tell them." The American children's father was an officer stationed at the army post.

"No, no," Tia Manuela exclaimed. "Beeg baguio take niños así!" And she waved a brown hand. "Come Pedro pronto. Pedro tell the Señora."

At that moment there was a rush of steps outside and Bonita's older brother Pedro burst into the little room, bringing with him a gust of rain and wind.

The window blinds of woven bamboo strips had been let down, and the room was quite dark until Tia Manuela lighted a coconut oil lamp.

It seemed great fun to Jack and Mary to be shut into the little house and they tried to sit on their heels the way Bonita did. If Mother knew, it would be such fun.

There was a brazier of glowing coals over which a bowl of rice had been cooking. Tia Manuela set the rice to one side, and Bonita began roasting ears of corn over the coals. The roasting corn gave forth such a pleasant fragrance it made the children hungry.

"Could we help?" Mary begged.

A Filipino Party

With a nod, Bonita gave them each an ear of corn, and they were soon busy turning and roasting the ears. Pedro, with a mysterious look, slipped through the door again out into the rain.

Before luncheon was ready, Pedro was back, drenched with the beating rain but bearing the glad news that the American children's mother gave them permission to stay with Bonita for a while. Later, the Señor Capitán would come to fetch them home.

Oh, how delighted Jack and Mary were! They wanted to clap their hands and shout, they were so pleased, but they remembered just in time that they were Tia Manuela's "company."

When Bonita began to set the table the twins could not hide their surprise.

The table was about fifteen inches high and had been drawn by a rope and pully up to the ceiling of the little room to be out of the way. Now Bonita took hold of the rope and let it down to the floor.

"We didn't know it was there," laughed Mary.

"It's like a fairy story," said Jack.

"'Table be set!' and down comes Bonita's table!"

First, Bonita spread a woven grass mat on the table. Then she brought three bowls made of coconut-shell filled with the steaming rice and placed a coconut-shell spoon beside each bowl.

There was goat's milk for the rice, and a woven basket filled with bananas, and another basket holding the roasted corn in the center of the table.

Jack and Mary Bonita sat on their heels around the low bamboo table—by now Jack and Mary could balance quite nicely—and ate rice and bananas and roasted corn.

The rice and the goat's milk and the corn all tasted oh, so good to the hungry little children! They laughed and chatted and had such a merry time that they were surprised, and sorry too, when they heard the clatter of mules' hoofs and the rattle of the big daugherty wagon that had come for them.

"Mary and I thank you very much for our nice luncheon," Jack told Tia Manuela.

"Yes, and we thank you for our happy time," Mary added. "It was a lovely party. And I think *perhaps* the turtle in the water swam along the shore just to invite us!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nursery Fire

At night-time, when I'm in my bed,
The fire-light flickers rosy-red,
With little sparks like shooting-stars
Crackling away behind the bars.

But while I lie awake and stare,
I see the blaze grow dimmer there,
And cinders gather in a heap
As if they settled down to sleep.

Till soon there's nothing left to show,
Only a tiny, drowsy glow
That blinks at me, as if it knew
That I was very sleepy too.

Elizabeth Fleming

Corncrib House

THE tent, which the children had put up in a corner of the garage for a winter camp, was an odd place for Grandma to visit.

Yet there she was, tucked into her heavy shawl, and holding out her cup for some of the hot chocolate which Mildred had brought from the house.

"Reminds me of playing house in the corncrib—when I was about your size," she said with a smile they understood.

Mildred and her twin brother, Michael, were so delighted at the prospect of a story that they forgot to pass the plate of tiny frosted cup cakes.

"Of course, it wasn't snowing," said Grandma, reaching for one of the cakes—for, fortunately, she was not bashful. "It was in the middle of the summer. About a thousand miles from here, in the State of Wisconsin."

"Where Great-Grandfather started out in a covered wagon?" Michael straddled his stool like an eager gnome.

"Yes."

"And where Mother's old calico doll used to live?" asked Mildred, who in ski suit and stocking cap looked like a little doll from Norway herself.

"Yes. That was the place. Down near the barn were two corncribs."

"What are corncribs?"

"They were huge bins where we kept the supply of corn to feed the cattle in winter. But in the middle of the summer, they were empty."

"How big were they?" Michael asked.

Grandma looked around her. "About twice the size of this tent. But the walls were higher. You see there was a space between the two cribs. We put two long boards to make a bridge between them, and we used them for our play houses.

"In the harvest season we had to move out because the men would drive up between the corncribs and unload the supply of cattle food.

"But what good use we made of the cribs in the summer!" Grandma shook her head in pleasure. "Sister Elizabeth and I each occupied a crib. And when we visited each other, it was such fun. The doorways were high above the floor, so we had to tiptoe across the planks as if they were a creaking bridge.

"Then we always prepared a midday meal. Our table was a low milking stool covered with a bit of red damask. Mother would send out chicken and dumplings to us. And we would invite our dog, Rover, to come in afterward. My, my, what a time we had."

Grandma was quiet for a moment. Michael looked at her sharply.

"I guess you liked that corncrib better than you do our tent."

"No, child," said Grandma with a lively start. "I don't. There's an old saying, 'Home is where your heart is.' If you love a place enough, by and by others will love it. You love it here, and so do I."

The Doings and Queries of Little Folk

Our Mail Bag

Essex, England

Dear Editor:

I want to get into your Mail Bag. My twin brother has written and has had several replies. That is what I wish to do. I am 10 years of age. For my summer holidays I went to a Sussex farm for three weeks. I watched the cows being milked and the chickens being fed. There were four calves and 30 piglets born when we were there. We had a ride on the horses. We went in auntie's car to the seaside.

My big sister and I can both swim. I go to Brownies every Saturday. The Brownie motto is "Lend a Hand." I have just passed music exam.

Pauline J.

North Quincy, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I would like to know if you could tell me all about the Flower Club. I wrote a letter to a girl in Mexico and she said she wanted to know about it too. So I'm going to write her a letter and tell her about it as soon as you write me. Priscilla K.

(All the information we have about the Flower Club was printed in our story, Priscilla. Why not write to the Sunflower Queen herself to ask about it? I am sure she would like to know that you are interested in the club. Her address is: Countess Laszolo Karolyi, Zebegeny, Hungary. Ed.)

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years of age. I have a little brother that is just walking. I am interested in the Young Folks' Page. I have no pets. I would like to have a kitten. I have three sisters. The oldest one is 11. Her name is Agnes. The other two are seven and five. Their names are Faye and Cornelia. I have a 19-year-old cousin who lives with us.

I am interested in exchanging stamps with foreign children.

Hoping to hear from someone soon,

Barbara C. D.

(Barbara, will you please send in your full name and address.—Ed.)

The following would like to receive letters:

David and Albert C. (5 and 7), Hyde Park, Massachusetts.

Kenneth L. H. Jr. (6), Concord, New Hampshire. Would like to hear from boys in foreign countries.

Virginia R. (8), Somerville, Massachusetts. Likes to color and play dolls.

Jocelyn H. (8), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries. Interested in dogs, piano and stamps.

Mona E. (8), Toronto, Ontario. Would like to hear from girls in the United States or England. Interested in skating and toboggan riding.

Eunice R. (9), New York City, New York. Interested in sewing and drawing, also stamp collecting.

Elvera G. (9), Phoenix, Arizona. Likes stories such as "The Cuckoo Clock." Would like to hear from anyone my own age.

Walter S (9), Toronto, Ontario. Would like to hear from boys in England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, and Greece. Likes to read Children's Page in Monitor.

Bobette Crain, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Her favorite subject in school is reading.

By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway — The Christian Science Monitor

A Happy Trio

These Smiling Children in Their Pretty Clothes Seem to Be on Their Way to Make a Visit That They Are Looking Forward to Very Eagerly. We Might Guess That They Are Going to a Fancy Dress Party. But Their Home Is in Holland and They Are Wearing Native Costumes That Make the Children of That Inter[illegible]

Two Friendly Cubs

HOW WOULD YOU like to have bear cubs for pets? If you knew Mike and Fritz you would find them wonderfully interesting and friendly playmates. They are as tame as can be now, although they were not tame when the woodsman, who was on the lookout for stray cattle found them prowling about alone in the forest.

The woodsman supposed their mother was somewhere near and at first left the tiny bruins strictly alone, knowing that it is dangerous to pick up a cub in the parent's presence. A thorough search of the area failed to locate the mother bear, however, so the kind-hearted frontiersman took the shaggy little creatures in his arms and carried them home.

A New Home

He built a nice pen for them and gave them plenty of the right kind of food. Their diet included milk, bits of meat daubed with honey, for bears are particularly fond of sweets, and scraps left from the ranch table. They quickly grew fat. Their thick coats of fur, which were quite shabby when the woodsman found them, became sleek and glossy. Around their thick necks their new friend placed loose collars.

Today, Mike and Fritz enjoy life immensely. They love to play in their big pen and often lick their master's hand with their clean, pink tongues. They have an especial fondness for peanuts. Small boys and tourists feed them frequently. Apparently the cubs' appetites are never satisfied, for they seem to be always hungry. They will eat peanuts as long as anyone offers them and never seem to get enough.

Their master goes into the pen and has a good time wrestling with his pets. The bears enjoy the sport, too. They never get rough or do anything unfair. They have been taught to play square. Once in a while when their master isn't looking they cuff him smartly with their small padded paws, but it is only in fun and they never use their claws against each other or anything else.

Happy Days

The bruins were named Mike and Fritz in honor of two cowboys who once worked on the ranch. It is their owner's intention to make the bears as well behaved as the two cowhands of whom their employer thought so much.

While Fritz can wiggle his ears and ruffle his nose, Mike has not yet learned to do these tricks. But Mike learns fast and it probably won't be long before he can do some things that Fritz cannot. Their master has taught them to stand straight and growl before he gives them food.

They will also go and lie down and bury their heads in apparent shame when he scolds them for some misdeed. They were taught to do this after much coaxing. If they tear at the wire fence they know they may get a mild spanking.

Some day, when they are a little older and bigger, they will be turned loose in the forest to shift for themselves because their master knows they will be happier when allowed to roam the hills and seek the company of other bears. Their owner, however, has been so kind to them that it is doubtful if they will ever go very far away. If they do leave he hopes they will come back for frequent visits for he is deeply attached to them.

The Little Boy Blew

The little boy blew
On the frost-ferns new
That covered the window-pane;
Through that small peep-hole
A squirrel droll
Looked in with bright disdain.

A tune he knew
The little boy blew,
And the birds in glad surprise
Came chirping after
With April laughter
And mocking-bird replies.

A Goose Rings For His Dinner

Wells, England

WE HAVE heard of horses that ring bells for their meals, but now comes a true story of swans who pull a bell rope to let their keeper know that dinner time has arrived, and who taught a goose the trick, too.

The swans live on the moat of the Bishop's Palace here, and their own special bell rope hangs close to the drawbridge. Until lately they were all as peaceful and well-mannered as a bishop's swans should be. Then came a most-unlooked-for occurrence which, at first, upset their serenity, but ended in their undertaking the education of a goose.

The Bishop and his wife were preparing for breakfast one morning in the usual way when they were attracted by a whirring sound overhead which they took to be an airplane. The swans also heard the sound, but unlike the Bishop and his wife, they recognized it at once as the flapping wings of a large goose.

"What can it be doing here?" they asked one another anxiously. And the next moment the goose answered their question by alighting complacently on the moat.

Now the swans quite rightly regarded the moat as their own special domain. They strongly resented this intrusion; so strongly, in fact, that when one of the servants told the Bishop and his wife of the arrival of the stranger, and they hastened into the garden to see it for themselves, they found that their swans and cygnets had cast dignity aside and were attacking the goose from every point.

The goose, however, managed to stand up for himself and, although he looked pretty miserable, he did not fly away. When night fell, they all settled down peacefully together, and by the time the next day dawned, the swans had decided to make friends, even going so far as to invite the newcomer to the ceremony of ringing the bell for dinner.

The goose watched in an interested manner while the swans and the cygnets took turns at pulling the rope, but did not attempt to try his skill at the trick too. Next day he watched again, his sharp eyes taking in every movement. On the third day, after the procession had reached the drawbridge, and the swans had rung the bell and the cygnets had rung the bell, the goose swam up and took his turn at pulling the bell rope.

If you chance to pass the Bishop's Palace, you will see the friendly goose enjoying himself among the swans on the moat although, when nesting time comes, the keeper says he will have to find another home.

Book Review

The Farmer Sows His Wheat: Adele Gutman Nathan. Illustrated with photographs. Minton, Balch & Co.

Bread, always an important item in daily life, has become a cheap one, and this has been made possible through the gradual improvement of the machinery used in its production. From the sowing of the seed in the ground, to the tall wheat waving in the summer wind, to the white bread on the table is an interesting tale. The story of the implements used from primitive methods to those of the most modern farming is equally interesting.

In clear simple words this story describes man's earliest methods for sowing and harvesting to the marvelous mechanical devices in operation today on the western plains. Each step in the development of the industry is illustrated with a photograph and as the size of the grain fields increase from a few acres to oceans of golden wheat and the machines increase in power and ability the pictures become more and more impressive.

It is a textbook rather than a story book and will find its place most readily on school and library shelves.

Why Slang Is Poor Language

IT'S lots of fun to watch ourselves and correct faults that need to be corrected. There was once a boy who said "Gosh" many times each day. If another boy showed him a new knife he said "Gosh!" If his Dad told him about the tribes of horsemen in Arabia, he said "Gosh!"

The trouble with that boy was laziness. It was easier to say a slang word than it was to say "That's a dandy knife" or "The Arabs must be wonderful horsemen." One reason why we want to learn how to use our language as well as a good carpenter uses his tools is so that we can carry our share in a conversation. Slang words won't help us. They tend to make us lazy with words. The first time you start to use a slang word in a conversation, stop, and ask, "Am I doing my share by just using slang?"

There is another reason why slang is poor language. Do you know someone who uses such words as "cute" or "sweet" or "swell" or "grand" very often? Do you know someone who says "all-righty" frequently?

The chances are that the person speaking does not mean "cute" at all. He really means "interesting" or "unusual" or "pretty." You have heard someone say, "This is a swell day." That person meant "glorious" or "bracing" or "spring-like."

If you use slang, you will not use the real words you mean. Therefore people will not think you are able to express yourself well.

Now, after saying these critical things about slang, there are two or three good things we must say. Certain slang words are lively and vigorous. They may add color and interest to speech. For example, we may call a football "the pigskin." Your athletic club may be "The One-Eyed Pirates" instead of "The Boys Who Live on Pleasant Street."

On the whole, one should not use slang. Sometimes when you intend to be funny, you become instead merely coarse and rough.

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INFORMATION WANTED

WILL anyone having information relative to MRS. HANNAH R. KAPLAN, who left Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 2, 1934, and who formerly resided at 207 W. 98th St., N. Y. C., please write Box K-2, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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'Popular Motorcar' Under Way in Reich But Far From Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—So strong has been the idea among the German public that the popular auto (Volkswagen) at a price much lower than the present average will be placed on the market during the next few weeks, that a semi-official source has thought it necessary to issue a warning, that it will take not weeks, but months if not a few years before such a thing is possible.

The plans are already well-nigh completed, it is explained, but there are still many technical and financial difficulties to be overcome. The trials for speed and durability must take nearly eight months and an annual production of 100,000 popular autos involves an investment of 100,000,000 marks ($40,000,000 at $1=2.5 marks).

Failure would mean catastrophe for the whole German auto industry, so that great care has to be taken before launching so huge a scheme. In fact, the issues still to be settled are financial and economic rather than technical.

Filene Heads Credit Union

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28 (AP)—Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, was elected president of the Credit Union National Association at its annual convention here yesterday.

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8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PROVIDENCE

Laura M. MacFarlane
BEAUTY SALON
Facials, Haircuts, Permanent, etc.
Room 502, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
Telephone Gaspee 2444

JOHN W. AUTY CO.
Specializing in
PICTURE FRAMING
104 Westminster St. Providence, R. I.
Repairing and Regilding of Frames—Restoring of Oil Paintings

Multigraphers—Printers
Mimeographing—Addressing
Folding—Mailing
Complete Direct Mail Advertising Service
Louis F. Steen Co.
87 Waybosset St., Prov., R. I. Gaspee 6720
From PLANS to POST OFFICE

Maellvern Farm
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J

A Course of Ten Lectures on
The Life of Jesus
will be given in Providence, R. I., beginning Feb. 15, 1935, by
Prof. Howard A. Morton
of Boston, Mass.
For full information call
PL. 0847

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 882 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

DOYLE
Florist
Flowers According to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET, DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

Sanford & Charles
KAMO COAL
Phone 702

NACHMAN'S
SPECIALLY PRICED
Custom-Tailored Slip Covers $27.50
For Three Piece Suite This Month Only
Third Floor Upholstery Section

NORFOLK

THE NORFOLK STATIONERY CO.
Incorporated
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
and OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Phone 22406 113 BROOKE AVENUE

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. 522 13th St., N. W.
Norfolk, Va. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

RICHMOND (Continued)

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Green and Staple Groceries
Carnation
WEST END MARKET

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Ave.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

INSURANCE
COMBS RITTER & CO.
Successors to
G. DON MILLER CO.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

The "BLUE ROOM"
at
KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
Afternoon Tea 25c
207 8TH AVENUE WEST

EDMONTON

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LTD.
EDMONTON FORD DEALER
102nd Street South of Jasper Avenue

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices
We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9005 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
SCARVES are never out of Style. Striped silk scarves are "in" more than ever now. A new gay one will brighten anyone's lookout!
$1.49
Scarves, Main Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

Phone, to MORROW for your COAL to-day
MORROW COAL & ICE CO., LTD.
BY. 8020

Beautiful Fresh Cut
FLOWERS
Floral Designs a Specialty
Percy C. Houlders, F.R.H.S.
1013 Robson St. Phone Douglas 901

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
850 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3631

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY...
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
2943 Granville Bay. 6342
J. O. Stinson—S. C. Willock
1054 Robson Street Trin. 3040
H. Gallier
3708 West 10th at Alma Bay 363
H. M. Stinson

Lawyer
General Practice of Law
A. L. P. HUNTER
Birks Building Vancouver, B. C.

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTO
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSN.
HAL. T. BEVANS, Rep. Trin 4266

TOD & MANNING
JEWELERS
Diamond Importers
574 GRANVILLE STREET

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

STAR LAUNDRY
In addition to all lines of laundry work we offer a special feature
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost.
Something New in Western Canada
Phone Sey. 1424 1115 Richards Street

JULIE'S FASHION SHOPPE
Smart Clothes for Women
Moderately Priced
2808 GRANVILLE STREET

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
833 GRANVILLE STREET

Welch's
CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
722 HOMER ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NORTH VANCOUVER

HEWETT'S
Quality Groceries and Fresh Meats
We Aim to Please
1841 LONSDALE AVENUE

VICTORIA

A COAL PROBLEM
Easily Solved by Calling Upon Us
Our Coals are all well known and have stood the test of many years.
Nanaimo—Wellington
Nanaimo—Douglas
Comox
BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALBERTA SOOTLESS LUMP, EGG, NUT, PEA and SLACK GRADES.
A variety which qualifies us to serve any coal or fuel need.
Kingham-Gillespie Coal Co., Ltd.
Telephone Empire 1124
Office 613 Fort Street

QUALITY SHOES
Church's, Styl-Arch, Arch Preserver and other Famous Makes
Wm. Cathcart Co. Limited
1208 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1633

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers, Stationers, Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

Mae Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, BLOUSES, SCARVES
Generous Reductions on Our January
CLEARANCE SALE

GOOD CLOTHES *for* MEN *and* BOYS
Specialists in Jaeger Wear, Burberry Coats, Viyella Flannel and other British woollens since 1862. Sports Wear for Ladies.
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLUME SHOP
Specializes in
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPORTSWEAR
Also carrying a complete and exclusive line of Frocks, Coats and Millinery.
747 YATES STREET Empire 5621

TOTEM SUPER SERVICE
Phone E. 0814 (G. B. Hope) Oak Bay
REPAIRS and PAINTING
Shell Lubrication, Batteries, Tires, Storage, Washing, Polishing
All Work Guaranteed

Buy your piano from a firm whose business is pianos.
WILLIS PIANOS, Ltd.
Tuning and Repairing. W. H. Horne
720 FORT STREET Phone G 2512
Head Office and Factory—Montreal, Quebec

SOMMER'S ART STORE
1012 GOVERNMENT STREET
Artists' Materials
Picture Framing, Art Goods, etc.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1309 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 3812

THE HARPER METHOD
Scientific Beauty Culture

1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E. 4926

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

An In-Between
HAT
For the In-Between Season!

Do you feel it's too early for a straw hat? Then get a straw fabric. These cunning little models for 'anytime' wear add dash to your curls!

$3.95
Hats, Second Floor

Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort

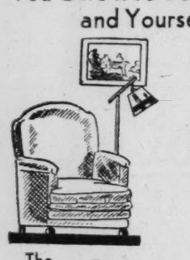
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY
LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

You Owe It to Your Home and Yourself



to visit the semi-annual sale of Furniture and Home Needs now on at

The G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.
46 KENILWORTH AVE. N. GAR 2570

HARRISON COAL COMPANY
STELCO and BY-PRODUCT COKE
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
RALPH SEALE (Partner) Gar. 8783-W

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Visit the store during our BIG MID WINTER FURNITURE SALE. There are extra values in all types of Furniture.

THIRD FLOOR

Cairncross'
the Chemists

As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
Also Pies, Cakes, etc.
Order Your Christmas Cake Early
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
233 GRAND AVE PHONE { MET. 795-W or MET. 2795-J
106-708 MAIN STREET

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1170

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
80 employees. Modern equipment. 8 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1340

LONDON (Continued)

An ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 650

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
A Gift from Murphy-Gamble's Means More

TORONTO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Ad 6334, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily except Saturdays; 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL - COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Telephone Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

CAROLYN HEYES
Individuality in Corseting
41 Bloor St. W. Kingsdale 3569

CARSON'S HOME BAKERY
Try Our
PIES and CAKES
2324 Bloor W. Junc. 6379

REAL ESTATE
CONSULT US ABOUT SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL or INSURANCE OF
CITY PROPERTY
J. A. WILLOUGHBY
KENT BUILDING AD. 0805

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

BALMY BEACH FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
City Wide Delivery
A. BEIN
2375 QUEEN ST. E HOward 2627

Hairdressing
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
2218 QUEEN ST. E.
Ph. Howard 6720
184 ANNETTE ST. Ph. Lyndhurst 7389

Martha Harper
Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (upstairs) ROOM 7
Telephone Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

EN-AR-CO—THE VERY BEST
MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

FORMAL ATTIRE
Requires the special individual attention we are able to give it in our revitalizing cleaning process.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide St. E.
Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food
Table Service in the Green Room

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY, Ltd.
JEWELLERS—OPTICIANS
218 OUELLETTE AVENUE
Fine Diamonds
Bulova and Gruen Watches
Jewelry — Silverware
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

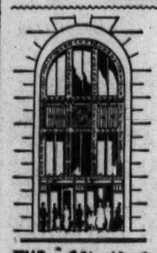
LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 OUELLETTE AVE., WINDSOR
French and Danish Pastries
Chocolates — Tearoom

COAL — COKE
Builders' Supplies
In Fuel Business Since 1905
WOOLLATT FUEL & SUPPLY CO.
LIMITED
WALKERVILLE Phones 4-2558-9-0 LONDON Met 4783

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

"You'll enjoy shopping at Simpson's—



A Store where fashion is specialised . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets."

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1102 Phillips Square
Elevator to 4th Floor

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

ANYONE requiring assistance with their accounts or income tax should write or phone ANTILL, 40 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3 (Ken. 5000); low fees; personal attention.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKHEATH—Facing park, character house modernised, fitted basins, excellent cuisine; near Naval College; 15 minutes Charing Cross. 34 Crooms Hill, S. E. 10. Phone Greenwich 1246.

LONDON, Ealing—Board-residence or bed and breakfast (gentleman); permanent. MRS. BRIOD, 50 Creffield Road, W. 5. Acorn 3002.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN welcomed in comfortable, happy home; every care given; excellent educational facilities near at hand; entire charge if desired. Mrs. Coughtrie, 35 Cadogan Rd., Surbiton.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

LONDON, 11 Adam Street, W. 1.—Kate Shepherd, Dressmaking. Evening and Wedding Dresses; foreign orders executed. Welbeck 5384.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT gives lessons in SPEECH and ACTING at Under Place, London, W. C. 1. Tel. Museum 0562.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W., 3. Ken. 2836

THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Mrs. White), 48 Marsham St., Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Open daily 10-5:30. Saturdays 10-12. Vic. 2591.

ENTERTAINERS

GREENLEAF THEATRE RECITALS: Founders and Directors: Constance Smedley, Maxwell Armfield. Picture stories, poems, stories from the Flower Book presented by VIOLET BLAKE, who is open for school and other engagements. 14, Hampstead Way, London, N. W. 11.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Three light, attractive, self-contained flats; instant hot water; sitting room, bed, kitchen, bath, W. C.; newly converted and decorated; 1 minute W. Kensington District Station and buses; 26/6 and 28/6 p. w. inclusive. Apply PULTON, 191 Hammersmith Road, W. 6. Tel. Riverside 5467 and 3616.

LONDON, W. 1—Unfurnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms; every modern convenience; £350. Box M-2678, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, CHELSEA—Unfurnished flat in quiet house; suit 1 or 2 ladies; 2 good rooms, kitchen and bathroom; £85 p. a. Apply RYAN & RYAN, Queen's Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea (Flaxman 2747).

LONDON, S. W. 7—Furnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, constant hot water, refrigerator, cosy stove, electric fires, telephone; overlooks gardens; quiet; 2-4 months; 4 guineas. Box K-1691, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Barnes, facing Common—Unfurnished top flat, 3 rooms and scullery; suitable for 2; geyser; rent £55. Paddington 7680.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, FINCHLEY — Freehold house, 6 rooms, all good size; electric light, power, gas, parquet ground floor; room for garage; 1 minute Park trams, buses, shops, etc. Box M-2045, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Muswell Hill—Commodious, well-built house, 11 rooms, suitable for guest house or rest home; £1350 or offer. MRS. FULLER, 6 Princes Avenue, N. 10.

NEAR NORBURY and Thornton Heath Stations—Well built modern house, good sized kitchenette, ample cupboards, sentry boiler, two reception, 3 bedrooms, bath room, separate w. c.; gas and electric; well planned garden with beds; crazy paving, fruit trees and flowering shrubs; space and entrance for garage; tiled approaches. Freehold £900. View by appointment. Phone POLLARDS 1696 or by Letter Box M-440, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & REID, 89 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, W.—First floor, consisting of 2 rooms en suite, to be let unfurnished in private house in West End; would suit consulting office. Box M-217, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Well-appointed single or double room, southern exposure, overlooking quiet Kensington Square; private family; excellent home cooking; every comfort. Flaxman 1756. Box M-2591, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PHOTOGRAPHY

NICHOLAS SMIRNOFF, the Child Photographer, is always pleased to receive his little sitters at 11 Palace Gate, London, W. 8 (Western 7768). Games and toys await them to make them happy.

POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY—Required, experienced worker to superintend alterations to high-class ladies' gowns, tailor-mades, etc. Augusta, 48 High St.

ESSEX—Young companion governess for 3 months for girl 15; country. Box K-1737, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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World Vista by Short Waves

Because of the increasing interest in short-wave reception, a column of the principal short-wave stations of the world will be presented in the Monitor weekly. The stations are arranged in the order of descending wave lengths and ascending frequencies. All time given is Eastern standard. Subtract three hours from each listing for Pacific standard time:

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3998	8-10:15 p. m.
RW15	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.20	4273	3-9 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.70	5690	4-4:45 a. m., 11-12 a. m.; Sat., 1:30-3 p. m.; Sun., 8:36-9 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5952	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5953	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	8-7 p. m.
EAJ25	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	Sat., 4:30-5:30 p. m
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	Sun., 7:30-12 a. m.; 12:30-11:45 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	1-3:30 p. m., 10-1:30 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	49.67	6040	7:30-9 p. m. Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	4-8 p. m.
VQTLO	Nairobi, Africa	49.50	6060	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
VE9GS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	Sun., 12:30 p. m.-1:45 a. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	1-7 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	Sun., 11:30 a. m.-9:15 p. m.; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3 p. m.-1 a.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.30	6086	8-11:30 p.m.
VE9BJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.96	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	49.18	6100	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	5-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.; 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.; Mon.-Fri.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	10:30-2p.m., 5-11p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	6-11:30 p.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.95	6125	5-11 p.m.
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	7-10 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	4:30-10:30 p.m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6250	7-11 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.50	6320	4:40-5:40 p.m.
HCIDR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6382	8-10:30 p.m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	11:45-12:45 p. m., 5-11 p. m.
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.38	6610	1-6 p. m.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6676	6-9, 10-1 a. m., Sun., 10-1 a. m., Tues.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	6 p. m., Tues., Sat.
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	11-7 p. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	12-1 a. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	3:30-5:30 p. m.
HBP	Prangins, Switzerland	38.48	7797	3-8 p. m.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	8-10 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	4:30-7 a. m., Wed., Sat.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	1:45-10:30 p. m., 5:15-7:15 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	31.48	9530	6-10:30 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	7:45-10:45 a. m. 5-9 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S.	31.35	9570	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	6-9:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S.	31.28	9590	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	4-6 p. m. Sat.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	7:30-10:30 p.m.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	12m.-6:30 a.m., Tues., and Fri.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	5:30-8 p.m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9860	12-2, 4-7 p.m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11715	5-9:30 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	6:45-9:45 p.m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	5:15-7:15a.m., 5-1a.m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.; 5-7 p.m. Sun.
I2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	11-2 p.m., 3-7:30 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	2-5 p.m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	1:45-5:45 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	3-10 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11880	10 a.m.-6 p.m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	6-12, 11-1 a.m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12830	6-9 a.m., Sun.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	1:45-5:45 p.m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	7:30-11 a.m., 1:30-4 p.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	10 a. m.-5:15 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	8-11 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	19.65	15270	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	10-6 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	19.57	15330	2-4 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	16.87	17780	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	1-6 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	13.93	21540	7 a. m.-3 p. m.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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Devonshire

Exeter: Gaumont Picture Palace, North Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 10.

Lancashire

Manchester (Second Church): West Didsbury Public Hall, Burton Road, West Didsbury, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Rochdale (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

Wigan: Court Kinema, 3 p. m., Feb. 10.

Oxfordshire

Oxford (Organization at Oxford University): Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: The Royal Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Keighley: Municipal Hall, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 12.

South Africa

Natal

Durban (Third Church): Pavilion, Ocean Beach, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Pietermaritzburg: City Hall, 8 p. m., March 5.

Transvaal

Benoni: Century Theater, 3 p. m., March 10.

Pretoria (Second Church): Plaza Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 17.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 9. Radiocast Station WALA, 1380kc.

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Fort Smith Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

California

Manteca: Manteca Union High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Oakland (First Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, Boulder Street and Cascade Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Fort Collins: High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Illinois

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Feb. 5.

La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt School, Madison, Ashland, and Cossitt Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 3.

Maywood: Proviso Township High School Auditorium, First Avenue and Madison Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Park Ridge: Ridge Theater, Vine Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Winnetka (auspices Churches, Glencoe, Wilmette, and Winnetka): New Trier High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Feb. 3.

Indiana

Boonville: Forrest's Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 3.

Fort Madison: Church Edifice, Avenue E and Seventh Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Mason City: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and Third Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Kansas

Olathe: St. John Memorial High School, 311 East Park, 3 p. m., Feb. 3.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School, Dufrocq Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Monroe: Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, Line Avenue and Kings Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Maryland

Baltimore (joint lecture): The Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 3. Radiocast Station WCAO, 600 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Cambridge (Organization at Radcliffe College): Agassiz Theater, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 3.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, Nicollet Avenue at Twenty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4 and 5.

Mississippi

Biloxi: Buena Vista Pavilion, 3 p. m., Feb. 3.

Meridian (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Missouri

St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3569 Page Boulevard, 3:45-6:45 p. m., Feb. 2. First half hour radiocast Station KMOX, 1090kc.

University City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

New Jersey

Trenton: Junior Number 3 High School Auditorium, West State Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Poughkeepsie (joint lecture): First Baptist Church, Mill Street at New Market, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Ohio

Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market and Warren Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Oklahoma

Grandfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Guthrie: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Lawton: First Christian Church, Seventh and D Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 3.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Upper Darby: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, east of Sixty-ninth Street, 12:10 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Cleveland Hotel, Reception Hall, West Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Texas

Bay City: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Fort Worth (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 3.

Laredo: Hamilton Hotel Convention Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

San Angelo: Marie Antoinette Ballroom, Hotel Cactus, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Temple: Church Edifice, 318 North Second Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Music Hall, 15 East North Temple Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 3.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Feb. 3

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

New political lineup: Those receiving federal relief and those opposing it.

Daily Features

"Business Moving in Great Cycle"—headline. That's better than running around in circles.

Around the World of Childhood With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Make Believe

A Monitor Reader

Sitting Pretty

Mrs. H. B. Manning, Saint John, N. B.

Pals

Billy Richmond, Des Moines

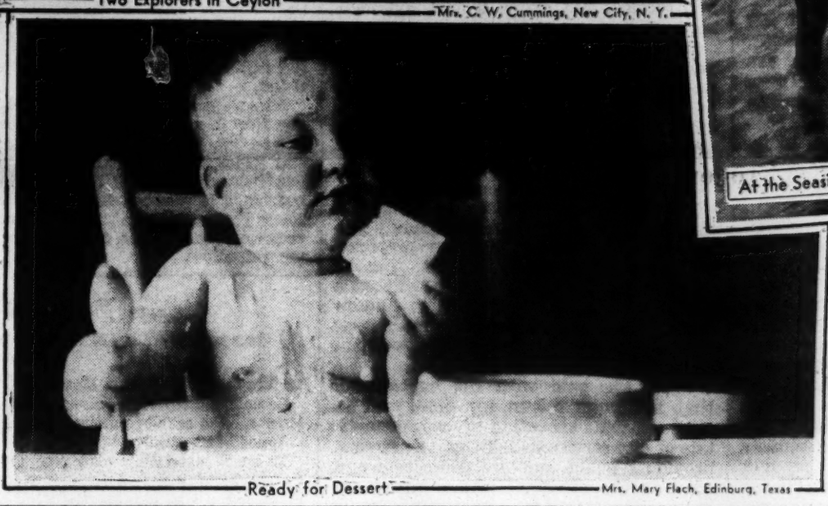
Priscille M. Pennell, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

Three Friends, Hong Kong

Mrs. Adele E. Penfield, Burlingame, Calif.

Two Explorers in Ceylon

Mrs. C. W. Cummings, New City, N. Y.



Ready for Dessert

Mrs. Mary Flach, Edinburg, Texas

At the Seaside

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Mrs. C. Balaban, Los Angeles

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Amending a Postponement Motion

No. 25

A motion to postpone a certain action was amended by a villager, who wished to substitute "second meeting" in March. Then Solomon Wright arose.

"THE motion to amend is out of order, Mr. President," explained Mr. Wright, "because it proposes the postponement of a question to a time beyond our next meeting; whereas, the time to which a question can be postponed must come during this meeting or the next."

The president expressed appreciation for the help and proceeded to rule accordingly. "And now," he continued, "the question before the house is that of postponing consideration of the main motion until our next meeting. Are there any further remarks?"

The motion to postpone was lost.

"There is an amendment in the form of a substitute motion before the house," announced the president. "A motion was made to repair the fence which incloses our school grounds; and then it was moved to amend by substituting a motion to request permission of the school board to remove the old fence from the front of the school grounds. Are there now any remarks on the amendment?"

Discussion followed, and the motion carried.

"What is your further pleasure?" inquired President Putney.

Solomon Wright interrupted: "You haven't finished your vote on the question, Lafe."

"Yes; the substitute motion carried by the vote just now taken," said Mr. Putney. "That settles it, doesn't it?"

"No," replied Mr. Wright. "You remember, a substitute motion is made only as an amendment; and your vote was on that amendment. Now you must vote on the motion as amended."

"But, Sol," mildly remonstrated the president, "when the substitute motion carried, it then became the main question, it seems to me. Therefore, a vote in favor of the substitute would be a vote in favor of the main question, wouldn't it?"

Caleb Wells spoke up: "It's agin' the law, Sol, to vote twice at elections. Isn't it the same in this parliamental pollin' business?"

Solomon Wright smiled as he rose to straighten out the tangle.

(Continued on Wednesday)

Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing the body suffers that the soul may not profit by.—MEREDITH.

Brevities

Weston (Ore.) Leader: Eight per cent of a whale's oil is in its tongue, which looks like a large proportion until one considers our politicians.

St. Louis Star-Times: Herbert Hoover says the nation needs the Republican Party as never before. But not so much as the Republican Party needs the nation.

Salt Lake City Deseret News—The Secretary of War wants money to build houses for the Army to live in. The sissies. What's become of the soldiers who were satisfied to live in a pup tent?

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sweet Potatoes

IMITATION animals made from oddly shaped sweet potatoes by sticking large toothpicks in them for legs and adding colored beads for eyes, made an unusual exhibit at a county fair and led to profitable part-time employment for a farm boy. The boy now makes the animals from cull sweet potatoes, and a merchant friend sells them for him, receiving for his trouble much attention to his store show window where the grotesque animals are kept on display.

Things of Beauty

Fall foliage, when mountain sides look like Persian rugs.
—*Mrs. F. A. M., Denver.*

A California sunset in December: Overhead the deep blue sky, flecked with wreaths of pink chiffon; the western hills silhouetted against series banks of clouds brilliant with saffron, gold, and many reds; and all ablaze with the majesty of heaven.
—*H. R. H., Morgan Hill, Calif.*

In Lighter Vein

Tit For Tat

Said a facetious but well-meaning gentleman to a group of friends: "Gentlemen, meet my wife—'a poor thing but mine own.'"

Whereupon Madam, also facetious, countered with: "Gentlemen, my husband; a poorer thing, but mine owner!"

Still Hungry

At an eating competition, a collier succeeded in disposing of a leg of mutton, a loaf of bread, and a plentiful supply of vegetables, finishing up with a substantial plum pudding.

He was declared the winner.

When going home, he said to some of his admirers. "Now, lads, don't yo say nowt about this to my missus, or she won't gi'e me no supper."—*Montreal Star.*

Mixed Metaphors

At a political gathering, an orator waxed indignant and exclaimed: "To ridicule the idea is to follow the example of the camel, which buries its head in the sand when an enemy approaches."

The rival speaker rose and retorted: "Surely the gentleman, in giving utterance to this remark, must have meant to refer to the ostrich, which in those circumstances has a habit of putting its eye through a needle."—*Unidentified.*

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Bezan Manuscript

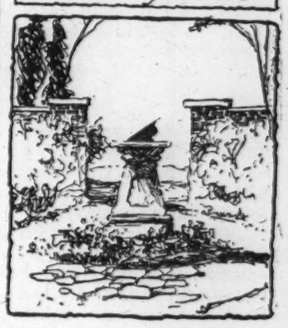
THIS well-known New Testament manuscript, generally referred to as "Codex Bezae," or by the symbol "D," received its name from a certain Theodore Beza, who presented it to the University of Cambridge (England) in the year 1581—and it is still preserved there.

The codex is supposed to date from the sixth century of the Christian era, and, with the exception of a few portions which are now lost, it contains the four gospels and the Book of Acts. Each page of the Greek text is followed by a page bearing a Latin translation.

One of the most interesting peculiarities of the manuscript is that in it the gospels are set down in the order — Matthew, John, Luke, Mark. Mark's position at the end may be due to the brevity of his gospel.

While it is not as ancient as the Sinaitic and Vatican Manuscripts, the Bezan Codex remains an important witness to the state of the New Testament text at an early period.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Nest on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE mother bird must have been quite satisfied with Homer Little's hospitality, for she built her nest twice on the rear axle of his mail carrier's cart. In each nest she reared a brood of fledglings and sent them out into the world on wings of song.

All this went on while the cart jolted a mile to the post office, and then joggled over its beaten path between there and the Union Depot, carrying the mail on its five regular daily trips.

The bird, sitting contentedly on her swaying nest, must have felt the protecting care of the man who watched over her with such keen interest, since, after the eggs were hatched, she went peacefully out in search of food for her hungry nestlings while they rocked serenely along in their crude cradle. When the cart came to a stop at its accustomed place, she was there to fill the open mouths.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Full of Space*

By THE HAGERS

I NOTICED, ON MY MORNING STROLL, THAT JACK SPOONBILL WAS GETTING COAL.
I SAW, IN THIS SAME NEIGHBORHOOD, A TRUCK DRIVE UP TO TED'S WITH WOOD.
A DUCK WHO DIDN'T SEEM TO TOIL WAS FILLING UP JOE'S TANK WITH OIL.
THE SITUATION IN MY CASE REVEALED A COAL BIN FULL OF SPACE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Russian Thermidor

NOTHING that has occurred in Russia for years is so significant as the recent merciless drive against opposition Communists. This onslaught has brought about the execution of fourteen Communists, all under forty, for alleged complicity in the assassination of Sergei Kiroff. It has so far resulted in the sentencing of ninety-eight others, including Lenin's early disciples, Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, to imprisonment and banishment. These are the official figures; the actual numbers may be greater.

Neither executions nor arrests, of course, are novelties in Russia. But it is significant of profound change in social and economic thinking that the sharpest edge of Soviet terrorism should now be directed not against "counterrevolutionaries" in the form of well-to-do peasants or intellectuals of the older generation, but against Communists, who perhaps have held more tenaciously to the original ideals of their cause than have Stalin and his associates in power.

The background for the drive against left-wing Communists is clear to anyone who has been attentive to trends in Russia the last year or two. Armed with absolute dictatorial power, Stalin has been scrapping a number of cherished Communist ideas and methods. One sees the Soviet Union suddenly joining the League of Nations, after Communist orators during the last decade had been assuring the Russian masses that it was an instrument of "capitalist imperialism." Propaganda for world revolution, one of Lenin's fundamental objectives, has been so curbed and softened as to be almost innocuous. Russia is playing the old-fashioned diplomatic game of treaties and alliances, instead of standing aloof and denouncing the real or supposed machinations of all the "capitalist powers."

Inside Russia there is a positively strident official propaganda for material inequality. Bernard Shaw may freely advocate equality of income to a mildly interested, mildly bored and altogether tolerant British public opinion. But if he should preach this doctrine in Russia at its present stage of state-capitalist development he would soon find himself behind the barbed-wire barriers of one of the numerous Soviet concentration camps. The last vestiges of workers' control are being abolished in the factories; the new governing class of high Communist officials, managers and directors of state economic enterprises is concentrating in its hands more and more power and is becoming differentiated from the masses by a higher standard of living.

In short, the Russian Bolshevik Revolution has now reached the phase which no revolution in history has escaped, the phase of destroying and crushing its own extremists, of trampling under foot some of its more Utopian early ideals. Oliver Cromwell found it necessary to smash the "Diggers" and "Levellers," the extremist fringe of his revolutionary movement against the British Crown. The French Revolution had its Ninth Thermidor, when Robespierre and other extremists went to the guillotine to which they had sentenced others and when the new classes which had risen on the ruins of the old settled down to enjoy fruits of victory.

The Russian Revolution has now entered on its Thermidorian stage of development, when the formidable resources of the system of arbitrary terrorism which it has built up will be directed largely against extreme revolutionaries. How long this Thermidor will last, what forms it will assume, how many victims it will demand cannot be foreseen; the answers to these questions depend largely on the uncertain strength of the underground opposition groups which have evidently formed within the Communist ranks.

A revolution, in the Thermidorian stage of liquidating its own left wing, is not likely to be an international firebrand. And the sentimental appeal of Russia to radicals in other lands is likely to decline in pretty direct proportion to the number of Communists whom Stalin finds it necessary to shoot, jail or exile.

Consult the Patient

BOTH the report of the Committee on Economic Security and the message of President Roosevelt transmitting it to Congress referred to studies which are being made of the possibility of adding health insurance to the unemployment, old-age and children's benefits which are the basic elements of the security plan.

Neither the President nor the committee yet recommends a system of this sort, but the committee says: "We have enlisted the co-operation of advisory groups representing the medical and dental professions and hospital management in the development of a plan for health insurance which will be beneficial alike to the public and the professions concerned." These groups are making "definite progress," it is reported, and are expected to submit a report shortly after March 1.

This, no doubt, is only the natural way to go about working out a method of health insurance, especially inasmuch as a primary interest of the medical profession seems to be how the innovation would affect its practice and income. Yet surely before any system is finally adopted, if not in the earlier stages of the discussion, it is essential to try to determine the desires of a cross section of the individuals who are to be served by it—in other words, to consult the potential patient's concern for himself as well as the physician's concern for him.

When this is done it will be found that the reliance of the public on any one form of the healing arts is by no means unanimous. The fact that many do not avail themselves of orthodox medical methods is not wholly a matter of cost; it indicates in some instances that the individual, from experience or for some other reason, does not share the faith with which the medical experimenter regards his serums and potions. Some persons may prefer forms of physical treatment not indorsed by the American Medical Association; some may prefer to abandon physical methods entirely and to rely upon spiritual healing, which they have found efficacious.

In these circumstances, does it seem reasonable that, as some health insurance laws in other countries have provided, the individual should be forced to contribute to a system in which he must either forgo any return for his money or else submit to a form of medication in which he has little or no faith? There is no need to withhold from those who wish it any benefit which may accrue from applying the insurance method to their costs of treating disease. But out of consideration of the rights of a substantial majority, participation in such systems should be voluntary rather than in any sense compulsory.

Snowbound Boston

ONE of the heaviest snowfalls in a decade caught Boston unprepared to provide one of the fundamental services of a major city. After forty-eight hours, only two downtown streets had been entirely cleared. Important thoroughfares lay undisturbed as white forest lanes. There were, of course, extenuating circumstances. Boston has 977 miles of winding streets, which invalidate comparison between Boston's task and that in the suburbs. The storm was extraordinary and lashed drifts back across the roads almost as fast as they could be plowed out. Nine thousand men have been pressed into service, and plows, trucks and men are busy day and night.

Bostonians have commented on the absence of workers on the night of the storm, but the fault appears to lie rather in the admitted lack of adequate equipment than in tardiness in getting on the job. Not since 1926 has Boston added substantially to its snow-clearing facilities.

There appears little reason why additional equipment should not be purchased immediately. Citizens are not unduly impatient if they expect a city to be prepared to discharge thoroughly the obligations of public service. It is not contended that a city should gear its services to abnormal happenings. Wednesday's storm was abnormal. But Boston's equipment was not adequate to meet average storms.

Taxes are paid with the expectation that minimum return for them will be swift, efficient execution of such elementals of city service as lighting the streets, providing police and fire protection and clearing the streets of snow and other obstructions. Only false economy permits the equipment for such services to become impaired.

Responsibility for medieval traffic conditions cannot be loaded onto the present administration entirely, since it inherited obsolescent machinery. Posthumous responsibility is not the issue. The issue is remedying the situation so the city will not again be subjected to the delay, inconvenience and expense of finding itself crippled by storms which it should be equipped to cope with.

Meter or Idea?

THE drama of the future, if it is to be successful in the highest sense of the word, must be poetic. At first this seems in effect a curiously nationalist suggestion to have come from a group of international representatives of theatrical art like that which recently assembled at the Volta Congress in Rome summoned by the Royal Academy of Italy. For it is widely agreed that the magic of poetry is fundamentally untranslatable, and a drama confined to one language naturally finds difficulty in transcending the boundaries of its own country.

Yet the views of a congress that included W. B. Yeats, Gordon Craig, Maurice Maeterlinck, Jean-Jacques Bernard and equally distinguished delegates from Russia, Italy and other European nations are hardly likely to be narrow. It is true that it is impossible to put into any other tongue the emotional tone, the music and magic of association of phrases like "Absent thee from felicity awhile" and *"Sunt lacrimae rerum."* But it is a fact that the most poetic of Anglo-Saxon dramatists, Shakespeare, is the most widely popular in foreign lands and in foreign languages.

The reason is simple, and bears directly on the Volta Congress's suggestion. There is a poetry of idea as well as of phrase and meter. It is with this that the best poetic drama deals. Because this nobility of outlook is not local or transient in its appeal, poetic drama passes the bounds of nationalism, even though in so doing much verbal magic is lost. And in this sense the drama of the future does need to be poetic, even if written in prose.

Impatient Reformers

Book News of the Day

THE thing that outrages the social economy of the United States is the irresponsible power of great wealth. Thus Benjamin Stolberg and Warren Jay Vinton in THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW DEAL (New York: Harcourt Brace. $1). The thought is a commonplace. Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Justice Stone, President Roosevelt—they were all outraged by the same phenomenon. But they reacted much differently to it than do our authors. They tried to reform the system which has either sponsored or harbored the abuses of maldistribution. Messrs. Stolberg and Vinton sound as if they would abolish it.

* * *

Not for them the new pragmatism. "Pragmatism holds that if a thing 'works' it is also true; that the inner significance of things and movements can best be understood from their outer performance; that if capital and labor would only behave as partners, they would be partners." Then, with one of the pithy *mots* which sprinkle the book, "Pragmatism is an apologetics for side-stepping the class struggle."

Some of the authors' *mots* are brilliant; others are merely smart; yet others are poor. The one on pragmatism takes rank in the third class. It is just a sneer—like the one which dismisses the New Deal as "scientific" social work. Let us as pragmatists take both the sneers literally. There is room for gratulation that at least Americans are trying to put social work into their Government and to "side-step" the class struggle.

* * *

It is all in the point of view. The pragmatist has been questioning the New Deal so far because it has been too empirical. He would echo the indictment that, out of a fullness of intellectual equipment, these authors offer so devastatingly. New Deal empiricism has tried monopoly capitalism. This, as the authors truly point out, is inexorably driven to make antisocial decisions. But the fact of the moment is that empiricist has turned pragmatist. The "scarcity-mongering machine," as Messrs. Stolberg and Vinton call the NRA, is on the way to revision.

These authors are so convinced that the New Deal was made only for the greater glory of Big Business that several times they misread the prospects. For instance, they say that only jobless insurance is planned by Mr. Roosevelt. There is more change and more speed in evolution than Messrs. Stolberg and Vinton will allow.

H. B. E.

Soviet Holiday

Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Traveling "Hard" to Novgorod

CRACK went the whip, the horse arched his sagging frame, the driver blew out his cheeks, and we rattled majestically over the cobbles of Novgorod.

The seat of the *droshki* slanted forward at an angle so that we were in danger of sliding at every lurch onto the famed cobbles. The prospect was not attractive, for it was raining heavily and runnels of water striped the rubber blanket which the *izvostchik* had spread across our knees. Sheltered by the not very leaky hood of the *droshki*, we were protected sufficiently to ignore discomforts and enjoy the beauty of the ancient capital.

It was 6:30 a. m. The train had pulled out of the station, and we were now to abandon ourselves for one solid day to antiquities, rusticity and fresh air. The thought of escaping the grim overbearing intensity of life in Leningrad was a relief. For Tanya, it meant a holiday from queues, domestic chores, the roar of the primus lamp.

Tanya can dismiss the actual easily. She breathed deeply the Novgorod air, washed clean by the June rain; she closed her eyes, and murmured, "Magnificent." Suddenly she came to, pressed my hand, "Too bad, poor *cherie*, you have come all the way from America and such a horrible day. Perhaps, we should have gone to Pskov instead." She thought I was being polite when I protested I adored wet gray days, that the old churches would probably look more elegant against the silvery sky.

We had already banished from our thoughts the discomforts of our trip to Novgorod. That interminable night had ended.

* * *

Traveling "hard" does not narrow down to sleeping on a wooden shelf with one's shoes for a pillow. The experience begins with purchasing a ticket, waiting in the wrong queue, waiting in the right queue, asking anxiously for a *platzkarte*.

One arrives an hour early at the railroad station. It is raining and although there is a long wait in the overcrowded pavilion, the passengers stand in readiness, yoked to their luggage as though the train is due to leave at any minute. Most of them are peasants, clothed in an appalling assortment of rags. Some pull at hunches of black bread; others sit down on their lumpy sacks dozing off from sheer exhaustion. The women look prematurely old, the men are bent and shaggy. A scuffle, and they all fling their sacks into place and heave along. They push through the gate and run to the train. There is a stampede in the dimly lighted cars. *Platzkarte* to the contrary, first come first served.

For a moment, the light, the air, the dreariness in the car make the journey seem an unbearable prospect. One whole night. But we find our reservations, both alongside a window, and we feel relieved we can sit down. Gradually the passengers settle into sleeping postures; most of them are to sit for the night. Peasant fashion, they swing their knees apart, settle elbows on knees, and drop their heads into cupped hands. In sleep their faces look grotesque.

The train jogs along noisily, but not noisily enough to muffle the general snoring and the cries of an infant. I look up at the shelf reserved for me. It is about seven feet from the floor, some twenty inches wide. Fancy me leaping to that height. We try to figure out how I am to make the ascent. I stand on Tanya's shelf, but the distance is still too great. I try to pull myself up, flexing my elbows. It is a droll sight, but my peasant companions who are awake do not laugh; they are sympathetic with my weakness.

Suspended in mid-air, I look down. There is an elderly peasant, about seventy years of age, standing near us, her back bent. She points to her shoulders and looks at me graciously. Tanya interprets: "She wants you to step on her shoulders, and then you can reach the shelf." I am horrified. No, indeed, I'll sit or stand all night, but step on her shoulder? I shudder at the thought. The old peasant cannot understand my refusal and she walks back to her seat, tightening the knot of her kerchief. Her generosity has given me courage. I pull up and finally attain my bed. A coat hook protrudes over it. What luck, I clutch the hook throughout the night, to save me sliding off. I tuck my brogues under our duffel bag which serves as a pillow. Shoes often disappear on trains.

Naturally I cannot sleep. There are thoughts and reminiscences, flights of fancy incidental to the lurid faces, the arms and legs which overhang the narrow shelves, the snoring, the bad air.

* * *

Grass sprouts up saucily between the cobbles of Novgorod, even on the main thoroughfares. Our *droshki* did not encounter much traffic. One motor, a carriage or two, some cows, a goat. The *izvostchik* turned to us every few minutes and discoursed on the historic spot, the Kremlin, the golden dome Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Efim Tower, the monasteries off at a distance. He would drop us at the doorway of a church or museum and wait in the rain until we returned. He watched our expressions eagerly, for it seemed important to him whether we enjoyed what we saw. Drops of rain zigzagged down his beard, his wet swarthy cheeks glistened.

I ascended the Efim Tower, at my own risk and the price of twenty roubles. It is a leaning tower and the lookout at the top is reached by mounting, in the dark, many narrow and steep steps, without railings. From the lookout there was the glorious spread of the city of Novgorod, flanked by a river and lake, matted with trees, studded with dome clusters of Byzantine churches. The silvery sheets of rain made it seem more ancient and more tranquil.

It rained; it poured. We stopped at a small shop which sold dusty relics of more glittering days in Novgorod. Some youths were sparring at the door. "Hooligans," said the *izvostchik*. He deposited us at a restaurant where we purchased luscious strawberries at forty-five kopeks apiece.

The rain forced us to abandon the sights in outlying points, the trip across the lake. We returned to the Soviet Hotel where we ate bread and cheese and apples brought from Leningrad.

At ten thirty, the *izvostchik* returned, for we were to take the midnight train home. He pointed to the sky with an ironic gesture. The billowy clouds had disappeared, a few flat clouds hung in the west, and the crimson sun dipped into the horizon. The trees were purplish and fresh like newly gathered violets. "A pity you cannot see Novgorod now," said the *izvostchik*. "You will come back."

Tanya and I had not budgeted correctly. Alas, there were not enough roubles to pay for the *droshki*. What embarrassment! We had a hurried conference. I fumbled in my purse and extracted a dime, a sixpence and some smaller pieces of valuta to eke out the payment. The *izvostchik* was delighted with the largesse. "You are not depriving yourself?" He smiled with genuine friendliness. *"Do svidanya."*

DOROTHY ADLOW

'Can Peace Come to the Pacific?"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently J. Roscoe Drummond wrote for the Monitor nine articles relative to the subject of peace in the Pacific.

To me it seems quite clear that throughout the world there is a desire, in fact, a demand, for peace. Here on the Pacific coast I am sure we want and will have peace. It is not likely that a majority of the Japanese people want war.

Our solution to the problem of attaining peace will lie along the line of a better understanding between all people of all races.

As an aid toward such an understanding, it would help if the various points brought out by Mr. Drummond could be discussed from the two standpoints. Let writers and thinkers of both nations state their views and opinions, with the idea of finding a solution.

Naval parity seems a rather unimportant matter. With both Japan and the United States on a par, neither one nor the other could attack, so why spoil good feelings between us over that issue. If they feel any better about it, let them have as many ships, or even more. At the rate airplanes are improving everything that moves on the surface of the earth is fast becoming obsolete.

Our commercial interests are usually operated from purely selfish motives. Big business would probably talk about the integrity of China and the "open door" as long as they made money, but I must admit my skepticism as to what they would say if it cost them much of anything. Putting it very bluntly, I don't think business is worth going to war about. There is also a lingering doubt that if foreign trade was handled in such a way as to bring profit and better living conditions to all concerned, it might not require the protection of home governments for its operation.

I hope the Monitor will publish more articles about the life and habits of the people in the Orient, and especially Japan.

Bakersfield, Calif. FREDERIC B. WILLIAMS

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We enjoyed the wonderful article by Mr. Drummond, "Japanese Stake All for Naval Equality," but may we point out that the verbosity of the reasons advanced by the Japanese Naval Minster tends to conceal their fallacy. He admits "that the 5-5-3 ratio giving Japan the security of equality in Japanese waters" guarantees the adequate defensive power against any nation even to the extent of an even break with the United States and Britain, but he complains that it gives "America the security of supremacy in American waters," and that "Japan wants naval equality in order to have the same kind of defensive supremacy which America now enjoys."

Notwithstanding the geographical and numerical smallness of Japan as compared with the United States and Britain, she demands the "same kind and measure of security as the United States." In other words, Japan is not content with a naval power sufficient to beat off an attack by the United States or Britain, but wants to step it up to the point where she would have an even break in overwhelming the defensive power of an American navy in American waters.

In considering the concession of such a "right" claimed by Japan, the powers should ascertain Japan's intent, and that intent should be viewed in the light of her apparent need to territorially expand, as evidenced in her colonization, and the setting up of the State of Manchoukuo, and also in the light of the alleged "hopeless" and fatalistic attitude of its citizens due to internal economic conditions, as pointed out by Mr. Drummond from Captain Arima's article in Contemporary Japan.

Much right thinking about this subject is essential at this time to disclose the real intent and purpose of Japan's claimed "rights."

Chicago. WILLIAM NEWTON JOHNSON

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Mr. Drummond's articles on the subject "Can Peace Come to the Pacific?" with great interest. However, I cannot see that peace can be obtained there as he indicates, because, after all is said and done, he has left entirely untouched a very vital, if not the most vital, factor. I refer to the big steal of Hong Kong.

Every student of history knows that the chapter of Hong Kong is about the blackest and most disgraceful one in all English Colonial history. While this port is now, generally speaking, accepted as a British possession, and while it was the England of 1839 which was primarily responsible for the outrage, yet this does not relieve the England of today from righting that great wrong.

Let England restore Hong Kong to China, and the entire situation will at once be radically changed. Such a suggestion may hurt her pride, but her finer, nobler qualities of right will, if the subject is properly presented, prevail, and I believe that her sterling, fearless Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, is the man to see it through.

Real peace in the Pacific will, as I see it, never be achieved until the interested nations forget greed and selfishness, and manifest more of the true spirit of brotherhood. Attempts to sidestep or cover up fundamental issues will at best produce only a case of "crying peace, peace, where there is no peace."

New York. J. F. MULLER

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with keen interest all the Monitor's articles on "Can Peace Come to the Pacific?" and I confess disgusting disappointment when the apparent "nigger" in the wood pile showed his woolly head, in the ninth article, as "Ole Man" Pacifist League-Entry, of controversial fame.

"Art is long and time is fleeting,
And the League tom-toms are beating;
But your Uncle Sam knows better
Than be bound by any fetter.

(THE REV.) ZED H. COPP

Philadelphia, Penna.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have carefully read the articles by Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, "Can Peace Come to the Pacific?" and in my humble way wish to compliment and thank Mr. Drummond for his masterful way of treating this very important subject.

I can only agree with the views he mentions in his last article. Joining the League of Nations is now a subject every right-thinking person in the United States should study and, I believe, support.

Collingswood, N. J. IRVIN H. BURKANT

The Wide Horizon

"The Blackguard Side"

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE World Court struggle, now apparently on the eve of settlement one way or another, has been astonishing in its final stages. Nothing could have been more powerful in all the turgid history of propaganda than the series of radiocasts which came to the ears of the American people on Sunday evening. Nor could the century-old contest between Executive and Senate over Senate policy-making have been more strikingly illuminated than in the vote on the Norris reservation on Friday.

Take the radiocasts—Will Rogers and Father Coughlin and Mrs. Roosevelt, with a senator or two thrown in. The prima donnas of the air waves, all hammering at the same subject. Was ever issue taken to the fireside, on the eve of a vote in the Senate chamber, in more telling fashion? You could twist the dials to hear Rogers, whose unstudied homely humor conceals a good many deep-seated purposes, in an open attack upon the World Court. His remarks were deftly directed at wavering senators who may swing a vote or two against the Court. He talked at unwonted length and heat in an artful attempt at the last minute to defeat membership in the judicial tribunal which the United States originated.

On the same side of the fence, but even harder-hitting in his attack, was Father Charles E. Coughlin. Between them, these two speakers must have reached almost half the voters of the United States. And a little later came Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), North Carolina, whose speech of undiluted antiforeignism might have been a composite of all the emotional isolationist declamations made since Wilson sailed home from France.

* * *

And finally, rushed into the breach to meet these powerful adversaries, was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. With little time to prepare her case, without the skill of a Rogers or a Coughlin, Mrs. Roosevelt simply urged the rule of law over war, based on the premise that the United States is a part of the world, whether it wants to be or not.

Here were four most diverse appeals right behind the back of the Senate. The outcome will reveal which intrusion into its traditional rights the Senate most resented, which interpreter of popular sentiment will be believed.

Of related importance—even more basically significant than this astonishing episode in propaganda, are the general relations between the present Senate and the White House.

On Friday the upper chamber voted by 47 to 37 not to require a two-thirds approval of the Senate before the United States should submit any case to the World Court. This may be the only instance in which the Senate has voluntarily receded from its utmost assertion of prerogative over foreign relations. In any case, it was a landmark—temporarily at least—in the history of relationships between Congress and the Executive.

You should know that in the conduct of foreign relations, President Roosevelt remembers every bitter moment which his great uncle, Theodore, had with the Senate, every heart-breaking hour when his revered chief, Woodrow Wilson, was battling for his ideals. He recalls particularly the early trouble President Wilson had with the Senate in 1916-17, episodes the historians have skipped. And as a result, using his enormous party majorities and personal prestige, he is pushing the presidential prerogative to its extreme. Thus, on Wednesday last, he lectured the Senate—through the press conference—on the limits of its authority in foreign affairs.

Against him in particular are the progressive leaders, the irreconcilables, the individualists, the Norrises and Borahs and Johnsons. They are the giants of the present-day Senate, and they may yet be involved in a showdown conflict with this "Jack-the-giant-killer" in the White House.

* * *

So when the Senate voted down the Norris reservation it was giving heed—unconscious heed no doubt—to the protests of nearly every American President and Secretary of State. Their view was best put by John Hay, as befitted a literary man turned Secretary of State, who in 1898 wrote to Henry Adams:

> I have told you many times that I did not believe another important treaty would pass the Senate. . . . The man who makes the treaty of peace with Spain will be lucky if he escapes lynching.

And a bit later:

> The attitude of the Senate makes it impossible for me to carry out the policies I had hoped for when I entered the department. I shall be sorry to part with the President, who has stood nobly by me in everything; but there will always be 34 per cent of the Senate on the blackguard side of every question that comes before them.

Shortly afterward the Senate declared:

> The firm grasp upon our relations with foreign governments, placed in the hands of a minority of one-third of the Senate by the Constitution, whereby entangling alliances and wars have been often prevented, and our national independence and individuality have been preserved, is being relaxed and the people are losing that power of self-protection. It is silently passing from the hands of their representatives into the sole and exclusive power of the President.

So you see, it is a perennial argument. But President Roosevelt has gone farther toward cornering "the blackguard side"—whatever the outcome of the World Court debate—than any of his distinguished predecessors.